FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

20 JULY 1983

Israel

Lebanon Redeployment, Begin Cancellation — The Israeli Cabinet unanimously decided to redeploy IDF units in Lebanon in accordance with the IDF General Command's plan, Jerusalem radio announced on 20 July earlier, Prime Minister Menahem Begin canceled his scheduled visit to the United States for "personal reasons," the radio reported. President Reagan, who was personally informed of Begin's decision in a telephone conversation with the Israeli leader, showed "understanding" for his motives, the radio said, and the two decided to set a date for the visit later this year. Noting official denials that Begin had canceled the visit for health reasons, the radio said he was known to be hesitant about going to the United States because neither Israel nor the U.S. Administration has formulated new proposals to break the impasse over Lebanon.

Ma'ariv commentator Yosef Harif likewise said in an interview with IDF Radio that Begin's decision was "undoubtedly connected" with his feeling that this is not the right time to hold the visit. While Herut Party ministers speculated that the cancellation may be the first step toward Begin's imminent retirement, sources close to the prime minister denied that Begin intends to resign in the near future, according to Jerusalem radio.

In light of Begin's decision, Defense Minister Moshe Arens will visit Washington soon to discuss several important subjects, including the Lavi aircraft, Lebanon, and strategic coordination, Jerusalem radio also reported.

Sharon's Intentions — Minister Without Portfolio Ari'el Sharon is displeased with his enforced idleness since his departure from the Defense Ministry and is contemplating resigning from the Cabinet, *Ma'ariv* disclosed.

Lebanon

Political Situation — President Amin al-Jumayyil arrived in Washington 19 July and was welcomed by Secretary of State Shultz, Beirut Radio reported. Before leaving France, where he had met with Jordanian King Husayn, Al-Jumayyil spoke on the withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon, stating that the Syrians are responsible for the foreign forces remaining in Lebanon and that if Lebanon is ever partitioned, that will also be their responsibility, according to Radio Monte Carlo. In a statement broadcast by the radio, Al-Jumayyil expressed confidence that all non-Lebanese forces will withdraw from Lebanon. He also told a press conference in France that Lebanon's first concern is the removal of Syrian troops, since their presence "influences that of all other armed forces," AFP noted. The PLO "is not our major problem today," he added.

Amman radio reported the 18 July meeting between King Husayn and Al-Jumayyil, stating that the two leaders discussed the current Arab situation and developments in Lebanon as well as Al-Jumayyil's visit to Washington. The radio quoted Al-Jumayyil describing the meeting as "useful and constructive." Lebanese sources told KUNA that the meeting with the king was aimed at securing Husayn's mediation efforts with Progressive Socialist Party leader Walid Junblatt. Husayn contacted Junblatt after the meeting and convinced him to meet with Al-Jumayyil in Washington where they are expected to discuss an agreement to stop the fighting between Phalangist and Druze forces in the Ash-Shuf area, the sources added.

Military, Security Situation — Renewed factional fighting continued in the Ash-Shuf area, according to Beirut and Voice of Lebanon radios. Two people died and four were wounded on 20 July when shells fell in East Beirut, Beirut reported. Voice of Lebanon stated that the shells were fired from Syrian-controlled territory. Meanwhile, Phalangist forces continued to build up their positions in Beirut following the 15 July clash between Muslims and the Lebanese Army in West Beirut, according to a "ranking official source" cited by KUNA.

In another development, several Druze leaders in Israel warned that Druze soldiers in the Israeli army are planning to go to Lebanon to aid Druze in the Ash-Shuf in their struggle against the Phalangist forces, Jerusalem radio announced.

Syrian Comment — Commenting on Lebanese Foreign Minister Elie Salim's call for a "new formula" to ensure Syria's withdrawal from Lebanon, an *Al-Ba'th* commentary reviewed by Damascus radio said such a formula will be "military" and will include a peace treaty between Lebanon and the United States. *Al-Ba'th accused the Lebanese Government of "conspiring" with* the United States and Israel to make Syria change its position on the "agreement of submission."

PLO Affairs

PFLP-GC Split — About 200 men of the PFLP-General Command's 500-600 fighters in Al-Biqa' have ended their military support for the Fatah dissidents and some have joined Fatah loyalists in Tripoli, AFP reported citing a "well-informed" Palestinian source in Lebanon. However, a General Command spokesman denied such reports as "lies" propagated by the Fatah's "rightwing leadership" as part of a propaganda campaign to divert attention from its own disintegration, Damascus television reported.

'Arafat Interviews — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, in an interview with the Baghdad daily *Ath-Thawrah* broadcast by Baghdad Voice of PLO radio, expressed surprise that all efforts to persuade Syria to change its stand toward the PLO have produced no decisive results, adding that Syria has "completely rejected" all mediation efforts. Nevertheless, 'Arafat announced earlier in an interview with the Hamburg magazine *Der Spiegel* that he wants to reach agreement with the Syrians and wants them to accept him as an equal comrade-in-

arms and brother. While telling *Der Spiegel* that he narrowly escaped assassination during his last visit to Syria, which culminated in his expulsion, 'Arafat declared that he is willing to return to Damascus "and go to my canossa." He also confirmed that he wants his fighters in Lebanon to withdraw from Al-Biqa' to Tripoli in order to prevent a massacre: Tripoli would be a place of refuge until a new solution is in sight, he said.

Asked about the PLO's relations with Jordan, 'Arafat blamed King Husayn for their failure, but said the door is open for further dialogue. Dismissing the arguments of those who reject a solution of the Palestinian problem through negotiations, 'Arafat said negotiations follow every battle. The Israelis concluded the 1981 cease-fire in Lebanon with the PLO, he contended, and "they will have to conclude further agreements with me."

OPEC

The OPEC meeting in Helsinki decided not to increase oil production or prices from their current levels of 17.5 million barrels per day and $29 per barrel, Helsinki radio announced. The meeting ended 19 July without electing a new secretary general because of a dispute between Iraq and Iran over candidates for the post, the radio reported. UAE Petroleum and Natural Resources Minister Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah, the newly elected OPEC chairman, will fill in temporarily. Al-'Utaybah told a press conference after the session that in his view the present price should not change until "the end of 1985," OPECNA reported.

Iran

Khomeyni Speech — Weaknesses shown by "some members of the clergy" are harming the Islamic Revolution, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni warned in a speech to the Council of Experts broadcast by Tehran radio. Discord among the clergy is far more serious than disputes among other groups because it will be transmitted through the bazaar and the streets all over the country, Khomeyni added. He told the experts to ensure that appointments to official positions are based on what is best for God and Islam rather than favoritism and rivalry.

Bakhtiar-Amini Communique — In a joint communique broadcast by the clandestine Radio Iran, Nejat-e Iran Front leader 'Ali Amini and National Resistance Movement leader Shahpur Bakhtiar pledged their support for a constitutional monarchy in Iran.

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'Arafat Interviewed on Rebel Movement, Syrians
JN191854 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1635 GMT 19 Jul 83

["Text" of interview granted by PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat — identified here by his nom de guerre Abu 'Ammar — to Baghdad daily *Ath-Thawrah* published on 19 July 1983 — announcer read]

[Text]*[Ath-Thawrah]* It has been observed that you have opened all doors to the rebels, but they have not responded. On the contrary, they have escalated the situation and resorted to arms. It seems that the question is no longer one of specific demands, because it has assumed larger proportions. How do you explain this situation?

[Abu 'Ammar] Despite all our efforts through the Fatah Central Committee statement, the military and cadre committees which were set up to start a dialogue with them, and even the revolutionary council meeting in Damascus to which they were invited, they have continued their mutiny, which revealed their obvious links with the Syria and Libyan intelligence organs and their involvement in this plan which, unfortunately, has encroached on the sanctities of the Palestinian people and crossed the red lines which are inviolable in the Palestinian arena and revolution. Time has revealed their deep involvement in this plan alongside other Palestinian groups such as As-Sa'iqah, Ahmad Jibril's group [PFLP-GC] and Samir Ghawshah's group [Palestinian National Struggle Front].

I would like all the masses of our Arab nation to know that there is a plan to achieve what Israel could not achieve in Beirut; namely, to establish a new PLO and to strike at Palestinian legitimacy. I must point out here that this plan has not stopped, but has stumbled before the great commitment shown by the masses of our people inside the occupied territory. These masses have clearly declared through a general upheaval, which has continued since the beginning of the incidents — that they are the true shield which protects the Palestinian revolution and the PLO. This upheaval has coincided with another clear popular movement outside the occupied territory in Jordan, the Arab Gulf, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, and even in Damascus and other areas where our people exist. Once again, I would like to say that it is very important to be completely alert and cautious and to exert maximum efforts on all levels to confront this plan against our people and revolution.

[Ath-Thawrah] What about the situation in Al-Biqa', especially since Al-Biqa' is the place where events are taking place now, and it is the last land where there is contact with the Zionist enemy?

[Abu 'Ammar] The situation in Al-Biqa' constitutes another source of danger because it is part of the scheme to liquidate the Palestinian revolution forces in Al-Biqa' and in northern Lebanon — that is in Ba'labakk and Tripoli. I am sounding the danger alarm on what may result from this siege which is imposed on our forces in Al-Biqa',and on the results of the expected Syrian operations against our forces which may bring about a massacre similar to that of Tal az-Za'tar. The Palestinian fighter who fought the most honorable battles of our Arab nation in the Beirut battle feels pain while he is being besieged in Al-Biqa' and the north, and remembers the many battles he fought to break the siege in more than one place.

[Ath-Thawrah] From the beginning of the crisis, you have been exerting efforts to put pressure on the Syrian Government to make it change its stand. There were many mediations, but no results. How do you explain such a stand?

[Abu 'Ammar] I am really surprised that all the mediations so far have not produced any decisive results. The USSR intervened in the crisis. President Andropov sent personal messages to the Libyan and Syrian leaders. Other Arab mediations took place. The PDRY, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Algeria, and Tunisia also intervened, as well as India in its capacity as chairman of the Nonaligned Movement. President Fidel Castro intervened. There also was the joint Algerian-Saudi mediation and the PLO mediation committee under PNC Speaker Brother Khalid al-Fahum.

All these mediation efforts, regrettably, were completely rejected by the Syrian side. The joint Algerian-Saudi delegation did not even meet with Al-Asad, but held a short meeting with 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam during which it achieved nothing.

[Ath-Thawrah] To what do you attribute this negative attitude?

[Abu 'Ammar] I believe this is because the Syrians continue to insist on their trend, which conforms to what U.S. Secretary of State Shultz announced on three consecutive occasions — the U.S. Administration is satisfied with and welcomes what Syria is doing to control the PLO, a role which he described as a constructive role from the U.S. viewpoint. We ask the masses of our Arab nation: Why did these events start before Shultz' visit to the region and why this U.S. welcome?

[Ath-Thawrah] Sa'd Sayil [former PLO chief of operations] was one of the prominent heroes during the Beirut battle. He was assassinated in Al-Biqa' while many were trying to extol the heroism of some of the dissidents. How do you explain this and the fact that the rebellion remained limited to Syrian and Lebanese territory which is under the Syrian forces control?

[Abu 'Ammar] Undoubtedly, part of the scheme has been to beautify the image of some persons from the time that we left Beirut until now. I am surprised how an officer in our forces dares to speak about the Beirut battle and his role in it, while he is perfectly aware that the command knows exactly the role that every officer played in this glorious battle. Our revolution abides by a law which bans any talk about heroism except that of the martyrs. Had the command wished to make public the heroism of the hundreds of our fighters, the world would realize how magnificent these heroic feats were, and how petty is the talk which aims to beautify the image of some persons, such as Abu Musa.

As the commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, I am astonished at this officer's audacity in speaking about the Beirut epic and the Lebanese war, and his forgetting the heroic role of those martyrs who fell in defense of the revolution, the people, and the nation. How could he forget or try to ignore the role of martyr hero Sa'd Sayil (alias Abu al-Walid), who was the

real hero of the Beirut battle? How could he ignore the heroism of Colonel 'Abdallah As-Siyam who continued to fight in the Khaldah triangle until the last shot in his possession?

In their last cable, the martyrs of the Ash-Shaqif [Beauford] Castle told me that the Zionists will only pass over their dead bodies. They stuck to their pledge and were all martyred. They forced the arrogant Zionists, Begin and Sharon, to bow their heads, especially since there were only 37 heroes in the Ash-Shaqif garrison and the enemy losses amounted to 232 killed and 700 wounded from one of the enemy' elite forces, the Golani Brigade. This brigade is the pride of the Israeli army. How can they ignore our heroes? How can they ignore the 'Ayn al-Hulwa camp heroes, the camp which continued to fight for 23 days and which the enemy failed to enter but was forced to destroy completely, as admitted by the UN officers? Abu Musa and others should have recalled these heroic deeds and others before speaking about their heroism and should have remembered our revolutionary law that the martyrs are the only heroes.

[Ath-Thawrah] Brother Abu 'Ammar, there is no doubt that you are thinking about a substitute if the Lebanese front is closed?

[Abu 'Ammar] It is regrettable that these events take place after that Zionist war minister Arens had directly threatened the PLO and the Palestinian civilians. The enemy held us responsible for the escalation of operations behind enemy lines. These operations, as is known, are carried out by the joint Lebanese-Palestinian forces and have greatly confused the enemy, the Israeli military establishment, and even the Knesset and Begin's Cabinet. It is regrettable that these military operations are taking place while this military siege is being imposed on the positions of the Palestinian revolution. This disrupts many of our operations against the enemy. Despite all this, our revolution remains committed to a decision which says that we must pursue our operations behind enemy lines in spite of the siege and the wounds.

I like to emphasize that the Palestinian revolution and the Lebanese heroes have succeeded in transforming Sharon's picnic into a heroic epic in Beirut and the south, and into a war of attrition and an important trap. We were hoping that the Syrian Army would participate with us in this trap so as to make it a graveyard for the enemy instead of this internecine fighting. I would also like to emphasize an important point, that the Palestinian revolution had not used Lebanese territory prior to last year's war in accordance to its commitment to the 1979 summit conference in Tunis. Despite this, the Palestinian revolution succeeded in carrying out effective operations against the Zionist enemy. Those who wish to liberate their country and have the determination to fight and struggle cannot be prevented from doing this by any obstacle, borders, or obstructions.

[Ath-Thawrah] What can you tell us about the lengthy meeting you had with President Saddam Husayn?

[Abu 'Ammar] I met with Brother President Saddam Husayn. During this meeting we discussed in detail the situation and current developments in the region. We also discussed the conspiracies and problems facing the Palestinian revolution, particularly what is taking place in Al-Biqa' and the impact this will have on the Palestinian cause, and on the Palestinian people at this stage in addition to the serious circumstances through which the Arab nation is passing. I sensed understanding from President Saddam Husayn, who reiterated Iraq's firm and constant stand in spite of the war which is raging. Iraq is completely committed to the support of the PLO, given that it is the sole and legitimate representative. President Saddam Husayn also reiterated Iraq's support for the Palestinian people, their inalienable rights, their revolution, and their revolutionaries. Iraq will spare no effort in supporting and assisting this Palestinian struggle on all levels and with various means. This epitomizes the strong relationship which links the Palestinian revolution to Iraq under Brother President Saddam Husayn.

'Arafat Speaks to Sabra Forces in YAR

JN191726 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1715 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] In San'a', Brother leader Abu 'Ammar has met with the Palestinian Sabra forces. 'Arafat spoke to the fighters and officers about the recent developments in the current situation in the Palestinian arena. He stressed that the internal problems will not affect the independence of the Palestinian decisionmaking, and that the PLO will remain the sole legitimate representative of our people, because it represents their aspirations.

'Arafat said: The liquidation plan, which the Palestinian revolution is facing during this stage, is aimed at completing what the Zionist enemy failed to achieve during the Beirut and Lebanon war. This plan, he said, is aimed at creating a new PLO and dealing a blow to the Palestinian legitimacy.

'Arafat Again Meets With Cuban Envoy Farah

FL181730 Bridgetown CANA in English 1447 GMT 17 Jul 83

[Text] Tunis, July 17, CANA-REUTER — Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat, back here from a three-day visit to Iraq, last night met a Cuban mission engaged in a mediation attempt between him and Syria. The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) chairman, who has accused Syria of supporting a revolt within his own Fatah guerrilla movement, conferred with President Fidel Castro's special envoy, Minister for Cabinet Affairs Levi Farah Balmaseda, the Palestine news agency WAFA said.

Arafat's decision to interrupt a planned tour of the Gulf states to meet the mission might indicate some progress in efforts to heal the rift, diplomats said. Arafat, who met the mission here a week ago, thanked the Cubans for their "deserving efforts" and underlined the important role played by Cuba, WAFA said.

Farah Balmaseda has been engated in shuttle diplomacy between Damascus and Tunis in a bid to use Cuba's prestige among nonaligned countries to help narrow the gap between Syria and Arafat. Cuba, like Syria, is a close ally of the Soviet Union and its views are expected to carry some weight in Damascus, analysts here said.

While trying to mend fences with Syria, Arafat is also busy countering a challenge to his authority from Fatah dissidents who hold key military positions in Lebanon's Al-Biqa' valley. The PLO chairman has confirmed that he envisages holding a special session of the Palestine National Council (parliament-in-exile). The 380-strong council, representing Palestinian communities around the world, elects the PLO leadership. It last met in Algiers in February.

In an interview with the Saudi daily *Sharq Al-Awsat* quoted by the Tunisian news agency TAP today, Arafat said he had received many requests from council members for such a meeting. "In view of the many plots hatched against the Palestinian revolution, we can only agree to this request, and a meeting could take place in the near future," Arafat told the Saudi daily. On Wednesday, senior PLO officials said the council could meet within one month "anywhere where we could talk freely."

'Arafat Considers Government-in-Exile Plan

JN200800 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0500 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Excerpt] PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat is continuing his tour of some Arab capitals to discuss the crisis within Fatah and his differences with the Syrian leadership. 'Arafat arrived in Aden from San'a' yesterday.

Earlier, 'Arafat visited Baghdad and met with senior Iraqi officials. The Iraqi magazine *Alif Ba'* today publishes an interview with 'Arafat in which he accuses Syria and Libya of working to establish a new organization to replace the PLO. He says that this organization will be declared when the armed Palestinian presence in Al-Biqa' is liquidated. 'Arafat held a Syrian official responsible for the failure of efforts to settle Syrian-Palestinian differences.

Meanwhile, a U.S. television network yesterday broadcast an interview with 'Arafat in which he said that the PNC is considering the idea of establishing a Palestinian government in exile whose headquarters may be established either in Tunis or in Cairo. Our correspondent in Washington, Basim al-Mu'allim, reports on this subject as well as on the visits to Washington by Lebanese President Al-Jumayyil and Bahraini Amir 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah.

[Begin recording] The PLO is working on establishing a Palestinian government in exile to be headed by Yasir 'Arafat. The headquarters of this government will be either in Tunis or in Cairo. In an interview with a U.S. television network in Tunis and broadcast last night in the United States, 'Arafat said that the PNC is considering the idea of forming this government. 'Arafat said that he has not closed the door in his talks with his majesty, meaning King Husayn of Jordan. This remark has increased speculation about an imminent meeting between the two men.

PFLP-GC Fighters Reportedly Join Fatah, 'Arafat

LD191211 Tunis TAP in Arabic 1000 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] Tunis, 19 Jul (TAP WAFA) — Two hundred fighters of the PFLP-GC announced on 18 July they were joining Fatah and supporting Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces. They affirmed their determination to fight against the plots aimed at harming the Palestinian revolution, Palestinian national unity, and the Palestinian struggle.

PFLP-GC Spokesman Denies Report

LD192043 Tripoli JANA in English 1750 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Excerpt] Damascus, Shawwal 9, July 19, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The spokesman for the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command, Fadl Shurur, refuted allegations by 'Arafat and his followers concerning a group from the front joining them. In a press statement, Shrour said these allegations are completely unfounded, and he accused 'Arafat of fabricating such news in a bid to undermine the revolutionary tide which is [word indistinct] his own policy.

Spokesman Scores Fatah 'Lies'

JN192020 Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] Fadl Shurur, secretary of the Political Bureau and official spokesman of the PFLP-GC, has declared that the agitated rightwing leadership in Fatah, which is now in great fear before the sweeping revolutionary upsurge, is like a drowning man who wants to hold on to anything to save his life. Whenever one of its weak attempts fails, it resorts to a weaker attempt.

At the beginning of the revolutionary upsurge against its deviationist line, this rightwing leadership held the PFLP-GC responsible for what was taking place inside Fatah. When the pressure of the upsurge increased, it turned its accusations against Syria and Libya. And when it also failed here due to the revolutionary maturity of our Palestinian Arab masses, it lost its senses and went about fabricating lies in coordination with the enemy's radio, the Jordanian radio, and agent news media by saying that some 200 elements of the PFLP-GC had joined Yasir 'Arafat's leadership.

Shurur said: The PFLP-GC has information and documents showing that the rightwing leadership is making desperate efforts and spending millions of dollars in a propaganda campaign about imaginary divisions within the revolutionary groups, especially the PFLP-GC, in a weak attempt to divert attention from the disintegration within the rightwing leadership itself.

Shurur said: Therefore, we advise this leadership, which continues in its obduracy, fallacies, and challenging of the facts, to go back to its senses and admit the end of its role and the

nonexistence of the circumstances which brought about its glass thrones, and to open the way for young revolutionary leaderships, which are zealous about the nation's fateful causes, rather than hold firmly to false hopes and to the delusion that it continues to lead the revolution.

Split Said Building in PFLP-GC Ranks

NC191502 Paris AFP in English 1446 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] Beirut, July 19 (AFP) — A split may be building in the pro-Libyan group of Ahmad Jibril called the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command (PFLP-GC), a well-informed Palestinian source in Lebanon's Al-Biqa' plain said today. The source said that almost half the members of the PFLP-GC's 25-member Central Committee were rallying executive and military members of the group to their cause. (In Damascus, PFLP-GC spokesman Fadel Shruru denied there was such a split, and said the reports were "lies" spread by rightist Palestinian leaders directed by Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) Chairman Yasir 'Arafat.)

Members of the main PLO group Fatah loyal to Fatah leader Mr 'Arafat have accused Mr Jibril's group of helping Fatah dissidents in the Al-Biqa' plain in central Lebanon. The PFLP-GC has denied this. But the PFLP-GC dissidents said their group supported the Fatah dissidents, and have had 50 of its fighters either killed or wounded in the Fatah fighting. The source said the group had 500 to 600 men in Al-Biqa' and that about 200 of them had either stopped fighting or had joined loyalist Fatah members in Tripoli in northern Lebanon.

The PFLP-GC dissidents consider that "inter-Palestinian and Palestinian-Syrian dissensions can only weaken the Palestinian cause and affect its internation prestige," the source said. The PFLP-GC dissidents accuse Mr Jibril of accumulating power for himself and his family, as well as of "corruption — being in the pay of Libya and immorality," the source said.

Mutiny Reported

JN191741 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] In a report from the capital of northern Lebanon, Tripoli, the official Lebanese radio has stated that a mutiny took place among the fighters of the PFLP-GC, who refused to receive orders from Ahmad Jibril. They said that they will not receive orders except from the Palestinian revolution forces' General Command.

The fighters of the PFLP-GC in Tripoli have issued statements which were distributed in the city in which they denounced Jibril's deviation from the Palestinian national consensus and his involvement in the plot which aims to deal a blow to the Palestinian revolution to serve the Zionist-U.S. designs.

PFLP's Al-Yamani Calls for Palestinian Unity

JN200828 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0315 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] Abu Mahir al-Yamani [Ahmad al-Yamani], member of the PLO Executive Committee and the PFLP Political Bureau, has called for ending the discord within Fatah and reestablishing Palestinian national unity and the unity of the PLO.

In a statement he made yesterday, Al-Yamani expressed regret and pain over the incidents that have taken place recently and said: We have worked and are still working to strengthen relations between the Palestinian resistance and the Lebanese and Syrian nationalist forces so as to be able to face the conspiracies concocted by the enemy camp which are aimed at destroying the Palestinian revolution, liquidating the Palestine question, and striking at Syria's steadfastness against imperialist plans.

Al-Yamani affirmed that the relationship between the PLO and Syria — and also the Arab masses — has not changed, despite the current differences within the Fatah leadership.

PLO Moves For Emergency Arab Summit

GF191206 Doha QNA in Arabic 1100 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] Damascus, 19 Jul (QNA) — A responsible Palestinian source said here today that the PLO is currently conducting contacts and consultations with a number of Arab countries to learn whether these countries are ready to attend an emergency Arab summit at the present time.

In a statement to the QNA correspondent in Damascus, the source said that the organization [PLO] aims through this summit to discuss the current issues — especially the situation in Lebanon — the challenges directed against the Palestinian revolution, and the current crisis in relations between Syria and the Fatah movement leadership.

Iraq To Support Move

GF200915 Doha QNA in Arabic 0810 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] Kuwait, 20 Jul (QNA) — A Kuwaiti newspaper expects Iraq to call for convening an urgent Arab summit conference at Arab League Headquarters in Tunis to discuss the possibility of working for the restoration of Arab solidarity in accordance with Iraqi President Saddam Husayn's speech the day before yesterday.

The newspaper *Al-Watan*, which quotes Arab diplomatic sources, says today that Iraqi delegations will embark on tours of Arab countries for this purpose, and that Iraq will propose some issues for discussion if the conference is convened, including the restoration of Arab solidarity and inviting Egypt to return to the Arab ranks.

Salah Khalaf Concludes Official CSSR Visit
GF200433 Aden Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1820 GMT 9 Jul 83

[Text] The Palestinian delegation in Prague led by Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], member of the Fatah Central Committee and unified security organ chief, concluded its several days official visit to the CSSR yesterday.

WAFA has learned that the talks between the Palestinianand Czechoslovak sides were held in a positive atmosphere and were fruitful and constructive.

Abu Iyad is being accompanied by 'Abbas Zaki, deputy head of the delegation and member of the Fatah Revolutionary Council; Amin al-Hindi, member of the Fatah Revolutionary Council; 'Atif Bassisu; and 'Atif Abu Bakir, PLO representative in Prague.

The Palestinian delegation will continue its official visits to socialist countries in order to implement the decision of the Fatah Central Committee to send high-ranking delegations to friendly countries in order to keep them advised of what is taking place on the Palestinian and the Lebanese arenas and the current developments in the Middle East.

Referring to the current situation, Abu Iyad told the WAFA correspondent: We are living under an Arab siege, which is painful. This siege is much more difficult than the siege of Beirut.

Referring to what is taking place in Fatah, Abu Iyad said that there are internal factors, but the external factors are more significant.

Fatah Official Doubts Israeli Reports on Husayn
JN180816 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0800 GMT 18 Jul 83

[Text] Fatah Central Committee member Khalid al-Hasan has said that it is unlikely that King Husayn proposed to Israel that he will join the Middle East peace negotiations. He added that the PLO has no information in this regard. Al-Hasan considered the premeditated Israeli reports about Jordan's joining the negotiations as part of a plot.

Yesterday Amman categorically denied Israeli reports in this connection.

Israel Accused of Village Leagues Liquidation
JN191933 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1530 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Unattributed talk]

[Text] Brothers: Shlomo Ilia, head of the Zionist civilian administration in the Palestinian occupied territories, has told Mustafa Dudin, chairman of the agent Village Leagues in Hebron, that the civilian administration will liquidate the Village Leagues in the West Bank.

The Village Leagues, which were created by the Zionist occupation under the directives of terrorist Ar'iel Sharon, are a tool the Zionist enemy has used to deal a blow to the legitimate Palestinian institutions in the occupied homeland, foremost among which are the elected municipal councils. The enemy has also used these leagues to serve as a replacement for the PLO.

However, the masses of our Palestinian people, who have revealed since the first day of the creation of these leagues, the weakness of this Zionist innovation, whose members were collected by the enemy in order to serve as custodians to it, have rejected and resisted this innovation and carried out the people's sentence against a number of its agents. Our people will also pursue its other symbols.

The liquidation of the Village Leagues, which was announced by the head of the Zionist civilian administrations, explains the failure of the occupation in creating replacements for the PLO in the occupied territories. It seems that Shlomo Ilia, head of the Zionist civilian administration, has not learned the lesson from his predecessor Menahem Milson, who openly acknowledged that the PLO has political control over the occupied territories. As for the Village Leagues' members, who devoted themselves to serve the Zionist enemy, we ask: What have they gained from their connection with the enemy, which used them as cheap tools to deal a blow to the legitimate Palestinian institutions in the occupied homeland and to make them deviate from the national Palestinian consensus?

The answer to this question is clear: After the occupation failed to impose the Village Leagues on our people and their institutions, it now rejects them and throws their tools into the abyss, because the leaders of the occupation have realized that the Palestinian masses in the occupied territories cannot compromise on their national stand on rallying round the PLO and its legitimate leadership and supporting the Palestinian national institutions in the occupied territories, foremost being the municipal councils. The sons of our Palestinian people have a saying, the essence of which is: He who is not good to his homeland cannot be good to others. Did the agents of the Village Leagues understand this? Will the members of the new leagues of the Arab regimes, who encroached on Palestinian legitimacy and fabricated the story of reformation to strike at the revolution, understand this? They received orders from these regimes' operation centers to kill the Palestinian strugglers. The members of the new leagues also served as tools of the regimes' will to carry out their treacherous actions.

The Zionist enemy has thrown the agents of the Village Leagues into the infernal depth. The day is not too far away when the regimes will throw out their small tools, which put themselves at the disposal of these regimes. In all cases, the reasons are the same: Agents cannot represent the will of a militant people who joined the revolution in order to fight with it and through it against occupation and all enemies, and supported this revolution and sacrificed to maintain its legitimacy and the independence of its national decisionmaking. This is the stand of our people inside and outside the occupied territory.

OPECNA: Press Release Issued on Helsinki Meeting
LD191833 Vienna OPECNA in English 1743 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] Helsinki, 19 July 83 (OPECNA) — At the conclusion of the 68th ordinary meeting of the conference of the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) here, the following press release was issued:

The 68th meeting of the conference of the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting countries (OPEC) was held in Helsinki, Finland from 18th to 19th July, 1983. His Excellency Kalevi Sorsa, prime minister of Finland, inaugurated the conference, which was opened by the outgoing president, His Excellency Yahya Dikko, presidential adviser on petroleum and energy affairs of Nigeria and head of its delegation, whose efforts for the organization received the conference's appreciation.

The conference unanimously elected as its president His Excellency Dr Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah, minister of petroluem and mineral resources of the United Arab Emirates and head of its delegation. His Excellency Kamil Hasan al-Marqhur, secretary of oil of the Socialist Peoples Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and head of its delegation, was unanimously elected as alternate president.

The conference examined, with appreciation the report presented by His Excellency Dr Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybeh, chairman of the ministerial monitoring committee, on the market developments in the light of the conference decisions taken in its 67th (extraordinary) meeting held 14th March 1983. The conference also took note of the report of the 58th meeting of the economic commission board on the same subject.

The conference recorded with satisfaction the positive indicators of the stability in the world oil market and the successful implementation of its decisions. The conference has decided to maintain the overall ceiling of 17.5 million b/d for the total OPEC production and the national quotas, as well as the prices as set by the conference 1 March, 1983 in order to further strengthen the balance of oil supply and demand.

The conference also examined, with appreciation, the report presented by His Excellency Ahmad Zaki Yamani, chairman of the long-term strategy committee and minister of petroleum and mineral resources of Saudi Arabia, on the status of the work of the said committee and the necessity to further study the matter in the light of the changing conditions of the world energy and oil situation. The conference decided to examine the report of the long-term strategy committee in its next ordinary meeting.

The conference deferred the discussion concerning the appointment of the secretary general until further consultations be made and, in the meantime, asked the president of the conference to supervise the secretariat's work.

The conference expressed its sincere gratitude to their excellencies, the president and the prime minister of the republic, the government and the people of Finland, for the warm hospitality extended to the conference participants and for the excellent arrangements made for the meeting.

The conference passed resolutions which will be published on 19th august, 1983 after ratification by member countries.

The next ordinary meeting of the conference will be convened on 7th December, 1983.

Al-Utaybah Press Conference
LD191849 Vienna OPECNA in English 1735 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] Helsinki, 19 July 83 (OPECNA) — The present oil price as set by OPEC will remain in force as long as the market is not strong enough for an increase, Mani'Sa'id al-'Utaybah, president of the OPEC conference said here today. Addressing a press conference this evening at the end of a two-day meeting of the 68th OPEC conference, he said: "My view is that the present price should remain until the end of 1985." He said the conference was satisfied with the market and "we have noticed further improvement. I am confident that it will further improve in the next two months."

Al-'Utaybah said he was satisfied and confident that all members of the organization would respect their quotas and because of that "I am certain that the market will improve further".

Al-'Utaybah, who is also minister of petroleum and mineral resources of the United Arab Emirates, said all violations of the London Accord were minor "and were not even worth discussing. Even Nigeria's violation was minor and, in fact, it was caused by technical aspects of lifting. It was not a deliberate attempt to violate the London Accord".

The minister said the long-term strategy report of the committee headed by Ahmad Zaki Yamani, the Saudi oil minister, will be discussed at the next ordinary conference scheduled for 7 December.

He pointed out that it dealt with internal issues involving prices, production and quotas, and external issues covering OPEC's relationship with both developing and consumer countries and with other oil-producing countries.

He said OPEC had a role to play particularly in difficult times. "OPEC is stronger today than it was yesterday and will be stronger tomorrow than it is today," he emphasized.

He said there were questions which would have to be settled. "We have not solved the question of differentials, but we will come to it at the right time."

Al-'Utaybah said OPEC would continue to contribute its best towards stability in the oil market. "We will not rush into any increases having just reduced prices."

He explained that stability in the oil market should be the responsibility of all oil producers, OPEC and non-OPEC producers alike. It was, therefore, not the responsibility of OPEC alone. "Non-OPEC producers too will have to be involved and this is why we have initiated a dialogue with them which will continue."

Asked about the difficulties encountered in discussion over the appointment of a new secretary general, Al-'Utaybah said the conference had decided to defer discussion till a future date. He said: "We think we need further consultations. We need more time to make a proper choice of a candidate who will be acceptable to all the 13 member countries."

The next meeting of the OPEC monitoring committee will be held in Abu Dhabi on 25 September, Al-'Utaybah said.

Secretary Generalship Dispute

LD191828 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1600 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] The OPEC ministerial meeting ended in Helsinki today after failing to reach agreement on the disputed issue of the secretary generalship, which was postponed to the future. Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah, UAE petroleum minister and the organization's recently elected chairman, will step in temporarily.

The first OPEC delegations began to leave Helsinki this evening. These included the delegates from Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Kuwait, and the UAE.

The second subject of the session today was, in addition to the question of the secretary general, the organization's long-term program, which was outlined by Saudi Petroleum Minister Ahmad Zaki Yamani. No decisions were made on the report and it will be examined again at the OPEC ministerial meeting in December.

The central stumbling block in the dispute over the secretary generalship was that warring Iran and Iraq both nominated candidates and each has the right of veto against the other. According to Al-'Utaybah, the decision stumbled over the fact that there was not sufficient time in Helsinki to find a conpromise candidate whom all 13 OPEC member countries could approve. An Algerian secretary general may later be possible as a conciliatory solution.

On the first day of its conference yesterday OPEC had already confirmed the current prices of oil and production ceilings agreed upon in London last spring.

BAHRAIN

Reports on Amir's Visit to United States

Received by Reagan

GF191450 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1415 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Excerpt] Washington, 19 Jul (WAKH) — U.S. President Ronald Reagan received this morning His Highness the Amir of Bahrain Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah during a ceremony held in the White House Rose Garden.

Official Talks Begin

GF191830 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1800 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] Washington, 19 Jul (WAKH) — The first session of official talks began in Washington today between Bahrain and the United States led by His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, the Amir of Bahrain, and Ronald Reagan, the U.S. President. The session was attended on the Bahraini side by Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah, minister of foreign affairs; Mahmud Ahmad al-'Alawi, the prime minister's adviser for financial affairs; and Dr 'Ali Muhammad Fakhru, education minister. Various U.S. senior officials also attended.

During the first session of talks, the two parties discussed bilateral relations, the situation in the Gulf region, the Middle East issue, the Lebanese war and issues of common interest.

KUWAIT

Army Chief Leaves on Visit to Bulgaria

LD191333 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1230 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] Kuwait, 19 Jul (KUNA) — Chief of the General Staff of the Kuwaiti Army, Major General 'Abdallah Faraj al-Ghanim, left here today for Sofia on an official visit to Bulgaria for a few days. Before leaving, he said he is visiting Bulgaria at the invitation of his Bulgarian counterpart to discuss military cooperation between the two countries. He said the visit is an extension of the 1980 visit to Bulgaria that Kuwait Amir Shaykh 'Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah made during his tour of a number of East European countries. Maj Gen Al-Ghanim is accompanied by a delegation of military officials from Kuwaiti land, sea, air and air defense forces.

SAUDI ARABIA

King Fahd Receives U.S. Ambassador 19 July

GF191222 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz received at 1230 today in his majesty's office at the Royal Court in Jidda the U.S. ambassador to the Kingdom Richard Murphy. The meeting was attended by Foreign Affairs Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal.

Reports on Sudanese Presidential Envoy's Visit

Received by King

LD191525 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1305 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] Jidda, 19 Jul (SPA) — At 1400 this afternoon His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz received the minister of the President's Office and envoy of the Sudanese president, Dr Baba' ad-Din Idris, at the Royal Court in Jidda. Dr 'Idris delivered a written message to his majesty from Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri. The meeting was also attended by His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, the minister of foreign affairs.

Leaves Jidda

LD192122 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1848 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] Jidda, 19 Jul (SPA) — Baha' ad-Din Idris, Sudanese presidential affairs minister and envoy of the Sudanese president, left Jidda this evening at the end of his short visit to the Kingdom, during which he delivered a message from Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri to His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. He was seen off by a number of officials.

Comment on Lebanese President's Visit to U.S.

Circumstances of Trip Viewed

LD192302 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil today began his official visit to the United States to discuss the development of the situation in the Lebanese arena in light of the continuing Israeli occupation of Lebanon.

The Lebanese president's visit to the United States and his meeting with the U.S. President occur amid complicated circumstances in view of the prevailing stagnation in Lebanon as a result of Israel's insistence on continuing its occupation of Lebanon unless it realizes its wishes. The importance of the Lebanese-U.S. meeting cannot therefore be underestimated, despite the fact that Israel has tried and continues to try to blockade any effective U.S. participation in finding a way out from the tense situation in Lebanon caused by the Israeli presence.

But all expectations regarding the outcome of this meeting continue to remain within the area of extreme caution and of not excessive optimism for several reasons, particularly the fact that the moves by and the influence of the great powers are linked in most cases to the result of the conflict among the small states. This being the case, any change in the political and military balance among the conflicting states makes it necessary for the great powers to back up their allies, supply them with arms and thus contribute to the escalation of conflict and tension in this region of conflict. This enables the great powers to continue to hold the strings of the game.

It seems that the game being played in the Lebanese arena is directly linked with the struggle for influence and [word indistinct] among the great powers, which are interested to see that

the conflict continues at this height as long as it serves these great powers' interests and preserves their presence. Proceeding from this reality, Israel tries not to give any chance to any serious U.S. initiative, since the presence of a more just U.S. stance, not only with regard to the Lebanese problem but also with regard to a comprehensive view of the Arab-Israeli conflict, means from the Israeli point of view disturbing the balance of the equation of U.S. support.

It is because of these considerations that observers attach such importance to the meeting between the Lebanese and U.S. presidents. They expect that the meeting will have positive results with regard to the continuation of the Israeli occupation of Lebanon. But the matter basically depends on how serious the U.S. stance is toward Israel's attempts to foil the U.S. role.

AL-JAZIRAH Editorial Cited

GF200637 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 20 Jul 83

[From the press review]

[Text] Commenting on Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil's visit to the United States which began today, *Al-Jazirah* said in an editorial entitled "The Period FollowingAl-Jumayyil's Visit to Washington": The present visit of the Lebanese president will enable him to learn the extent of U.S. President Reagan's commitment to his objection to the partial Israeli withdrawal and to learn what he intends to do in order to implement the Israeli-Lebanese agreement in view of the responsibility of the United States, which is a fully responsible third partner. The paper indicated that in view of this, it can be said that the era following President al-Jumayyil's visit to Washington will certainly be more decisive with regard to Lebanon's future.

'UKAZ Decries U.S. Stand on Palestinian Situation

PM200912 Jidda 'Ukaz in Arabic 17 Jul 83 p 3

[Political editor's article: "The United States' Wrong Policies in the Region"]

[Text] With the recent changes in the Palestinian arena the options left open to Palestinian fedayeen action are now quite limited. After some serious turning points the Palestinian cause has entered a critical phase which could determine the future of the Palestinian people and the entire Arab nation.

It is now clear that the big powers have a vested interest in seeing the end of the Palestinian resistance as a military movement with long-term objectives such as recovering the Palestinian territory, setting up an internationally recognized state, and exercising full rights of sovereignty like any other state in the world.

It is also clear that this big power's wish has been coupled with a complete plan for the liquidation of the Palestinian military element so that it will cease to be a source of pressure coming into play when a settlement determining the Palestinian people's future and providing security for the neighbors is negotiated.

The stages and circumstances have varied and pressures have been intermingled, but the aim remains the same: creation of a civilian Palestinian entity within the framework of the region's states and their political structure .n accordance with binding agreements and treaties under which no state or side can change the situation in the region. True, this is a dangerous thing and the resistance to it has created even more problems in the area, but it is even more true that the rejection of every idea and every attitude has contributed to the fulfillment of the objective of achieving such an entity without giving the Palestinian people or other Arab people the minimum which might have been achieved without all that loss.

You get bemused as you try to understand what is going on and discern its purpose and dimensions, but what is taking place makes you more suspicious and more convinced that destruction of the Palestinian resistance is now the common objective of friend and foe, the friend out of purely selfish motives and inability to see into the future and the foe with intelligence and planning which have so far made everything possible without loss.

Israel may well rejoice at what is happening and the United States may well applaud it, but it is the Arab nation's right to take the United States to task for every step which opens the region to more enemies. The U.S. refusal to recognize Palestinian rights and to respond to moderate Arab and Palestinian attitudes has produced a result fraught with danger. That result is an encouragement to the extremists in their endeavor to serve their objectives and seize every opportunity to abort every sensible move the United States may contemplate if it really wants to establish peace in the region. If the present state of affairs continues the Soviets will boost their influence, regain their positions in the region, and reenter it as a fully effective force.

We realize that this would neither please the United States nor give any comfort to Israel, but we can also see that the United States is behaving as if it is convinced that nothing could happen and that the only possible result would be the introduction of more pressures and fears which would serve U.S. aims in the region. However, we fear that this U.S. concept may backfire because by being very slow to understand the facts, the U.S. foreign policy makers provide the opportunity for changes in the region which they, before anyone else, may regret. Everything that is happening is a natural consequence of the United States' wrong way of tackling the situation in the region. The United States must realize that a continuation of these methods will destroy everything. As for us Arabs, we should be devoted to our causes enough to steer clear of big power blocs and of their plans to redraw the region's map and tip the balance there in favor of new forces which only serve their own objectives.

YAR

President Sends Message to Iraqi Counterpart

GF191444 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] Iraqi President Saddam Husayn has received a message from Brother 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces and secretary general

of the General People's Congress. The message which was delivered by Lieutenant Colonel 'Abdallah al-Bashiri, chief of the joint staff and member of the Standing Committee, to the Iraqi president today.

It deals with bilateral relations, the situation in the Arab nation, our country's stance on the Iraq-Iran war and its support to fraternal Iraq in its efforts to achieve a just and comprehensive peace and welfare for the Arabs and Muslims.

Foreign Minister Meets With Ambassadors

GF191448 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] 'Ali Lutf ath-Thawr, foreign minister and member of the Standing Committee, today received Tirad al-Harithi, Saudi ambassador; Oleg Peresypkin, Soviet ambassador; and (Monte Tabello), extraordinary and non-resident Cuban ambassador in San'a'. He discussed with each of them our country's relations with their countries and the means to strengthen them.

Mubarak 19 July Address to NDP Youth Conference

NC191144 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0857 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Speech by President Husni Mubarak delivered at the first NDP youth conference, held at Cairo University on 19 July — live]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Dear brothers and sons, the hope and glory of Egypt at present and in the future: It gives me pleasure to meet with you under the dome of this old university at this decisive stage of our national history in which we are rebuilding the beloved homeland with open minds, young arms, and pure hearts out of profound belief that Egypt alone is everlasting and that it will always represent our sublime commitment and common objective, living for its sake and dying to redeem it, [applause] giving it all our thought, labor, and dreams, and sacrificing our lives and blood for it. [applause] This is the most solemn assurance of immortality, and the highest degree of patriotism.

Actually, the history of Egyptian patriotism is an extensive and glorious record. The youths have written its most splendid pages and achieved its best results and its greatest victories in a unique epoch of contribution, with superior ability for devotion and sacrifice, and competition for martyrdom for God and country. This is because the Egyptian's loyalty to his land, heritage, and civilization has been throughout the ages the creative power which made it possible for Egypt to survive and stand fast. This loyalty gave Egypt its social cohesion in the face of the elements of decay and disintegration to which the other societies in the East and West were subjected.

Therefore, we have a right to safeguard this loyalty, to deepen and renew it, in every step that we take, in all work that we do or in any idea we raise. There should be no allegiance to any person, or sanctification of any individual, or impunity for anyone. Rather, full allegiance should be given to the homeland and full glory, integrity, and immortality to Egypt. [applause]

Allegiance is not merely a slogan to be raised or a glittering phrase to be repeated. It is a dynamic, living entity which finds expression in the daily life of the individual and the group, and which imposes itself on events through the tangible work and actions of the masses. Therefore, allegiance is a way of life. It is an integrated program for the relationship between the individual and the homeland, and a mental and spiritual commitment that has its own basis and recognizable features.

In order for the allegiance to be achieved, every one of us — irrespective of his position — must place the interest of the homeland above his personal interest, take an objective view of the general situation, and measure his actions by the benefit they give to the society or the harm they cause and not by the personal gain he makes or the fame and power he achieves, because all these considerations dwindle in the face of the public interest.

The time has come for every one of us to understand that we live in the same trench. Either we make confident and sure steps toward victory, or we squander what was left to us by the previous generations of great sons of Egypt and walk on a dark and closed road where no one can escape, irrespective of his manifestations of power. One must consider what he has given before demanding to take, because the state can only give as much goods and services as its people produce. History teaches us that societies face disintegration when their members try to achieve their personal interests and ambitions without paying attention to what is happening to the whole society or to what befell the others. This is a narrow view which has no connection with the Egyptian values from near or far.

In the field of political action, we have to make a distinction between national issues which must not be the subject of discord and argument, and the lateral issues on which it is possible to have different opinions. It is unacceptable to not be able to achieve what already exists in many other societies, which have different political and economic systems — namely a guaranteed measure of agreement on national issues, especially when the matter is connected with relations with other states and the positions which affect national security or the strategic situation in its broad sense; and a strong and cohesive national front to face the outside world, with no distinction between one party or the other, between majority and minority, or between the ruler and the ruled. All must first be citizens, uniting their ranks and opinions whenever the supreme interest of the state is in the balance.

The Egyptian youths were the first to absorb this concept in exercising their national action when they raised their reverberating slogan: "Egypt is above all." [applause] Loyalty to the homeland demands great pride in the homeland, its sons, its achievements, its values, and its civilization as well as preference for its products over foreign goods, even if they do not provide better characteristics and terms for those who acquire them. This is because this preference is one of the necessary conditions for developing national industry and for enabling it to stand in the face of foreign competition. The Bank of Egypt and its major national companies were established on the basis of this understanding. They became pillars of industrial and economic development in Egypt at a time when we were struggling for liberation from imperialist domination and its accompanying exploitation and subserviency.

It behooves us, while we are waging the battle of economic reform amid extremely difficult and complex international conditions, to try to revive this spirit and raise the slogan of buy Egyptian products out of faithfulness to the homeland. It behooves us to discharge our sacred duty toward its workers, industrialists, and experts as they seek to develop their products in accordance with the most modern technological and scientific innovations. This sacred national task must be undertaken by the Egyptian youth, with all their affiliations and origins, because the sole affiliation required by this national task is the sublime affiliation to Egypt and its sacred soil. Therefore, I call on you, brothers and sons, to begin a continuous national campaign that will have the slogan: "We prefer Egyptian products produced by Egyptian workers." [applause]

Dear brothers and sons, I have many dreams for our precious Egypt. These are not illusions or escapes from reality. They are broad hopes with a scientific basis and roots that go deep into Egyptian history. Therefore, they stem from a comprehensive understanding of reality; a conscious appreciation of the colossal

resources inherent in the collective consequence of our toiling masses, a scientific view of the broad horizons open to national action now and in the future, as well as the huge resources available for creativity, innovation, and invention. This view is basically centered on rebuilding Egypt and reshaping life on its land on the basis of serious and honest work, rational collective activity, and getting rid of both dependence on others and indifference. It is not centered on surrendering to despair or of abandoning our determination to face hardships, or to confront the challenges. It is a return to the nonmaterial values in which man is judged according to his character, knowledge, and religion, and the characteristics such as dignity, purity, and nobility which he enjoys — and not what he possesses of money, material power, or manifestations of influence. Man does not live by bread alone. [applause]

This great work must constitute a mass movement in which all the people will participate, led by the young generations who have the primary interest in ensuring the future and who have the definite ability to accomplish a change. In this sense, the process of rebuilding will be a comprehensive collective responsibility not monopolized by a small minority or a select few. The masses in the rural and urban areas should be mobilized for this work in which men and women, the home and the school, as well as the information media and the cultural institutions will participate.

It is also essential that this national work should be based on solid education and knowledge, so that our steps and our efforts will not be wasted. We are currently going through the stage of the great scientific revolution in which man uncovers many secrets of the universe and nature, and achieves a greater understanding of the human soul and its inner conflicts and feelings. This calls on us to review the systems of education and culture in Egypt, both with a view to raising the standard of education and improving its quality and to directing greater attention to technical education, in its precise meaning. This would increase the number of students going to technical institutions, which use the most modern technological methods. The pressure on the theoretical institutions and colleges would be reduced. The concentration on acquiring university diplomas and scientific degrees would decrease, making it possible to change the social attitude toward the graduates of the various educational and training institutions and to reduce the difference between the university graduate and the graduate of technical institutes and the modern training centers.

Perhaps, in this respect, it is appropriate to call on the academicians and thinkers to discuss this matter from the perspective of changing the educational concept from one of memorizing and stockpiling knowledge to one of forming the intellect, of making the students desirous of reading and learning, of training the students in carrying out scientific research, and of heightening the students' ability to hold a discussion and to discern the better viewpoints and ideas. Meanwhile, it is imperative to reconsider the curricula, to hammer out an ambitious plan for promoting the efficiency of teachers, and to channel more dedication toward culture. As we know, culture is not synonymous with or synchronous with education as a matter of life and death.

Youths of immortal Egypt: The upcoming phase of national action will require us to perform exhaustive, endless work; to practice full truthfulness with ourselves; to make enormous sacrifices that are impossible to underestimate; to manifest a strong and indomitable will; and to show determination that cuts challenges down to size.

I do not doubt that the loyal sons of Egypt are capable of waging this battle with all the consequences that it entails and with all the burdens that it imposes on them. Furthermore, I, having been honored by the people with the trust on bearing responsibility, do not hesitate to show decisiveness and to make the most difficult and the most serious decisions, so long as I determine that the making of these decisions will achieve the public interest. [applause] These decisions will not only achieve the public interest, but they will also be flanked by safeguards that will insure sparing the country the woe of instability and the danger of pitfalls.

The first of these safeguards is the fact that national moves should be well thought out and planned. National moves should also be far removed from improvisation and whimsy. They should also fall within the context of the logical evolution of events. The method of administering electric shocks should not be used. National moves should also come as the expression of a popular and general aspiration. These moves should not achieve the interests of a small vociferous faction, nor should they be made in submitting to personal opinion far removed from the pulse of the masses and motivated by whims and objectives. These moves should also be opportune so far as their timing and correlation with events are concerned. They should neither precede events nor be out of step with them. [applause and cheers] Well, brothers, am i asking you to applaud? [words indistinct]

Brothers and sons: I announce in your presence from this noble rostrum that the upcoming period will witness a positive and tangible move that will be made in the direction of entrenching stability in Egypt; of strengthening the democratic process that has become an example to be followed in the area in which we live and in the countries of the Third World to which we belong; of confirming the sovereignty of the law; and of encouraging the citizens to take the initiative in the domain of public action. I want to ensure that we all feel authentically that we are compatriots, not subjects; that we follow attentively all the events that take place in the homeland; and that we participate in steering events, mapping out policy, and making decisions. Without this feeling, it is impossible for the dreams that we entertain about the future Egypt to come true. Applaud me! [laughter and applause]

Well, tell me, what shall I do for them, then? What shall I do for them? What shall I do for them? We understand full well the enormity of the challenges that we are facing and the difficulties that we must overcome. However, these things do not weaken our determination and they do not induce us to capitulate to despair or anxiety, or to listen to the advocates of defeat, the enemies of hope who view things through a dark lens and whose minds have become paralyzed and incapable of objective thinking because of whims and tendentiousness.

True, enormous problems are confronting us. They attract the lamer part of our interest and of our thoughts at present and in the future. True, a host of collossal difficulties and obstacles lie

in the way of the national and public effort and in the way of the aspirations to comprehensive social and economic development. True, there are mistakes that are part of the nature of human activities in their various forms. However, all these things do not obliterate the reality that is present before our eyes.

The achievements that are being attained these days are being made at a rate unprecedented in our modern history. We realize that in facing every challenge, there must be earnest work and arduous effort day and night to solve problems and remove obstacles and bottlenecks according to priorities set forth with a clear scientific method and complete mass participation. This is because without this, we cannot make progress or make achievements. These achievements have been attained by following the principle of collectivity in drawing up the 5-year development plan, discussing and supervising its implementation and adhering to its content.

On previous occasions, I talked about the achievements that were made in the production sphere during the first year of the 5-year development plan. Today, I am pleased to review the achievements in the other domains so that the picture will be clear in our minds and right will be distinguished from wrong. Perhaps what is more important than this is to become able to see the future. Before I review these achievements and demonstrate their significance, we must not forget basic facts that I see necessary to assess them precisely and objectively. The first of these facts is that the problems we are suffering from are not new — I have often repeated this — but emerged as a result of having been accumulated. I do not blame any of our predecessors. These problems are basically due to the state of war that has been imposed on us by circumstances since 1939. This was the beginning, not the October or the 1967 wars. We have been in a state of war since 1939. Since then we have been in a state of war and spent our resources on war. The British were here and were indebted to us. This process of development has been in confusion since 1939. You all know this, don't you? This state of affairs resulted in confusion over priorities and a lack of ability to plan for the future. We were unable to use our resources, because they were spent on wars. We would emerge from one war to enter another and emerge from another war to suffer a setback while our land was occupied and so on and so forth. We were unable to plan for the future and were content with tackling the urgent temporary symptoms while mobilizing utmost material and manpower resources to serve the battle and divert them from the efforts for development and progress. Circumstances did not impose these burdens on many of the neighboring countries. Isn't this true? We have been shouldering burdens since 1939. All our resources were spent on wars. Thus now, after the October war and victory and the efforts to strengthen stability, we must face all these problems.

I will cite examples and if any of you is not convinced, he can say so, because I may be mistaken. Connected with this is that despite the emergence of the importance of planning for development after World War II, Egypt was able to draw up only one 5-year development plan throughout 35 years. Even that plan was not really effective in development and construction because of a lack of stability and constency. Thus arises the importance of the new 5-year development which we devised well over 1 year ago and began to implement and reap its fruits. It is natural that the final results of this plan will become clear only in the long run. However, we must plan for the future. If we do not look beyond our noses and only give temporary remedies and anesthetics, the problem will come later. Any delay in solving the problem will further exacerbate it. It suffices that we are facing a terribly complicated problem and there is no reason for deferring it to future generations, because it will be difficult for them to solve it. It is natural that its final results will be clear only in the long run, particularly if we take into consideration the fact that many of the projects outlined in the plan will take several years to implement. This is our fate. The meaning of commitment to the plan is that we have really chosen the difficult path — indeed the difficult path.

The people cannot endure, and there are people [words indistinct] the plan. Our brothers in the other parties also [words indistinct] in the plan, although this plan is fundamental for our future and for the youths, for the present and the future.

The meaning of adherance to the plan is that we have chosen the difficult path, which goes to the heart of the problems and tackles them at their roots. We shall not be content with tranquilizers and treatment of the symptoms. The essence of this work, in brief, is that we are betting on the future.

On the other hand, some consumption norms have changed in a negative way in the past quarter of a century as a result of many economic and social factors. This is not the time to discuss them. I shall give an example about this. In 1960, the average per capita consumption of wheat in Egypt was 96 kg. You will see what burdens the state and our resources are shouldering. The per capital consumption rose in 1970 to 107 kg — in other words, an increase of 11 kg. [words indistinct] became bigger or what? This is strange. Either our consumption is irrational or we throw away too much bread or we have too much money and we throw bread in the trash, which reached 4,500 tons daily in Cairo. Do you know how much we eat when we throw 4,500 tons away, for example? The per capita consumption has now reached 184 kg of wheat. We are a country that does not produce sufficient wheat. We are forced to import it with hard currency. The wheat is subsidized and is thrown away. This means that the national economy is shouldering an increased burden. This is in addition to the seriousness of continued dependence on the outside world to meet our needs of a basic commodity. We must know that wheat may replace oil in the coming years, and the wheat producing states will control the supply of this commodity to the developing states. We must be aware of this.

Therefore, the government and our brothers in the Agriculture Ministry — the minister of agriculture and irrigation — are drawing up a plan to achieve a high degree of self-sufficiency in the shortest possible time. For this reason, extremely exhaustive efforts are being made which no one knows about. Wheat may replace oil in its strategic importance at the beginning of the next century. We heard this in Europe. They say that oil went up and then dropped. It is now wheat's turn. It will go up. If the price goes up this is going to mean that, on the basis of the present consumption, the state will have to devote much of its revenue to wheat subsidies. Excessive consumption is dangerous. Therefore, we must be careful. We must adhere to our plan. The plan has objectives — it is not like what someone wrote in a newspaper,

that it does not matter whether the plan has objectives or not. Is there a development plan in the world which is not based on objectives? I am saying what the objective is and what the plan is. How can I draw up a plan just like that, haphazardly? We all have worked in planning and in everything. There is a decision, and the decision says that I have to do this thing, this thing, and this thing. I need to feed the people so, I need to do this, and I want to arrive at this and this. So if you want to arrive at something, what do you have to do? I must make a plan, and organize myself according to the plan. What period will the plan cover — 1 year, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10 years. All right. 10 years? The first 5-year plan, on the basis of our resources, will cover half the objectives. [words indistinct]

We must also be frank with ourselves. Every one of us must exert more effort to reduce waste, extravagance, and safeguard public property. This responsibility should be shared between the people and the government. It requires a tangible increase in awareness and honest introspection. One of the things we have agreed upon from the start of our new march was that the government alone cannot shoulder the burden — it consists of humans like you — and that there should be a partnership in the responsibility as long as there is a partnership in the authority. You are participating in the authority and you have deputies. Therefore, we must share in the responsibility. You may notice that I do not cease asking the state institutions to refrain from waste and to end all forms of corruption. I also do not hesitate in bringing them to account for any negligence in this regard.

Some people tell me: Be firm, oh President; be firm, oh President. What does firmness mean? There is a law, and we apply the law. I am not supposed to cover up for anyone. If I know that someone did something or stole, I will not say: Leave him alone this time or suspend the investigation this time. No. He will be brought to trial, and the courts will give their verdict. [applause]

Every time someone sees me he says: Be firm, President; Be decisive, President; Be firm, President. Be decisive to do what? Decisiveness in the sense they say they want to make us deviate [from our course] so that we abolish the Constitution and the law and set up autocratic rule. Is this justice? An autocrat cannot be just. [applause] Let the judiciary say the word. Whatever the judiciary may be, it provides more security and stability for the citizens than automcratic rule. [applause]

There are many cases in which the judiciary decides against the government. One does not get angry. We agreed on the system of the rule of the law. A judge issues his verdict. One can appeal to a higher court and so forth through the proper constitutional way to the end. But no one would speak if we pursue a chaotic approach. I am not inclined to such a method because I have seen a great deal and have my views and I am not prepared to take such a turn. [applause]

The press will report tomorrow that the president was suggesting. No, I am not suggesting; I am saying it clearly.

There is participation in the power. You observe that I continue to demand the state's machinery not be extravagant and check all forms of corruption. I also do not hesitate to ask them to account for any shortcoming in this respect.

However, the masses are also required to preserve public property, which belongs to them and is their responsibility. I note in this respect the need to stop any aggression on state land and to stop turning agricultural land into building sites. Maybe there are significant figures not only in relation to the amount of loss consequent upon but also in relation to the public behavior.[sentence as heard] It suffices to note that the railroads, which the state is seeking to support by all means and to improve the services it performs, last year alone sustained losses resulting from the destruction of 54,000 panes of glass. A passenger breaks the glass for no reason; another throws a stone — 54,000 panes of glass were broken. Where in the world would they do this?

We are not savage but we need enlightenment. Every one of us must enlighten others. We must embark upon a big campaign to enlighten the citizens. There were 32,000 window frames missing. I do not know where they take them. They are not suitable for homes. Who pays for all this? We are going to pay for this from taxes. All this will affect other things in development. I pay 5 or 20 million pounds for these things which I could have used for a project instead. I have a limited income which I spend here and there. To pay for what has been destroyed, I will be compelled to deduct from one project to repair the railroad and so forth. Some 53,000 water faucets were removed. It is one's nature when he sees a nice faucet,and in the absence of the railroad attendant, to remove it and put it in his pocket. Is the attendant going to watch every passenger?

They ask me to impose supervision, but supervision on what? The people are supposed to supervise themselves.

There were also 58,000 pipes missing and 36,000 cubic meters of seat covers destroyed. With a small knife a child could destroy the seat. We know this happens. We used to do so when we were children, but we learned not to do so. Such situations must be changed without delay.

I was in Switzerland last month and was looking through the window in the hotel. You know that Switzerland is a democratic state but the police are very strict. If this took place in our country, they would ask where freedom was. Freedom has turned into chaos. We park wherever we like, we violate the traffic regulations, destroy and do whatever we like. Such things never happen there. I went to Geneva, Switzerland, and other countries. You should see how the police work there. While looking through the window I saw that near the hotel there was a white line for car parking. Here some poeple have no respect for the traffic police and some insult them. The traffic police are there to protect your life and you should listen to their guidance.

I saw an Egyptian driver parking his car beyond the white line in the street. This is a very natural thing here, blocking the street. A policeman came to ask the driver to move. I asked our ambassador in Bern and he told me that once he had asked for a policeman to stand at a certain place, but the police apologized saying that there were only 26 policemen in Bern. I was astonished. Here we have 26 policemen in one square and they cannot control the traffic.

The Canadian governor general, his daughter and son-in-law were here some time ago. When they walked in the streets they noticed that there were a number of policemen and officers in every square forming a ring. They were surprised and asked if there was something wrong or an emergency. The people answered that there was nothing wrong, that was our habit and that the police organize traffic. The Canadians said that they did not have such things in their country.

Anyone of you who have been to other countries or to France may remember that in Place de la Concorde, there is only one policeman, who may be looking upward or downward, but no driver violates traffic rules. Even in the African countries, when a driver sees a red light he stops and moves on when the light is green. Here in Egypt, it is different. The one who drives while the light is red is considered to be bold and daring. A driver would park his car with its front sticking out. What would happen to him. The policeman would not question him. A citizen was walking [words indistinct]. I asked someone what they were doing. He told me that after retirement, some citizens in Switzerland volunteer to help the police. How? If he sees someone doing something wrong, he would ask him why. Thus, no one can throw a piece of paper in the street. No one can do anything wrong. Here, if anything wrong happens some would ask me about control. I ask you where is the people's consciousness.

If we look at what has been achieved during the first year of the development plan, we will find that we have come very close to achieving the goals outlined in it. According to the plan the goal was to increase production by 8 percent — pay attention to the figures because you must remember them — more than the growth rate in 1981-1982. The plan aimed to increase industrial production by 8.3 percent and agricultural production by 2.6 percent. Precise statistics indicate that industrial production has increased by 8.7 percent. Agricultural production increased by 1.5 percent. Thus, the plan has achieved its goals 98 percent. We are committed to implementing the plan because it will achieve the future goals of our people and the youths in general.

Another development that is worthy of attention is that the state has started an ambitious plan to achieve mechanized agriculture in order to increase production and meet the shortage in manpower in the agricultural sector. It is the nature of our peasants that they want to sow by hand. If a peasant is given a machine, he will not use it until he sees it at work and is convinced of its effectiveness. Then he would want to buy a machine right away. This ambitious plan is aimed at enabling farmers to carry out agricultural operations at the proper time. Last year, 14 mechanized stations were established throughout Egypt to offer services, guidance and experience to farmers. Some 150 stations will be established during the 5-year plan. Isn't this a tremendous accomplishment?

I have seen an experiment in mechanized rice planting and reaping that gives reason for hope. The agriculture minister and I have seen these experiments in Japan and the PRC. We have seen these experiments in Ad-Daqahliyah. This method saves so much time. This prompts us to abandon old backward methods and meet the shortage in agricultural workers. We will sow and reap and do everything mechanically with less labor cost and one fourth of the time a worker needs. Mechanized rice planting and reaping experiments are being carried out in 40,000 feddan in one year. The same method is being applied to wheat planting in 5,000 feddan. This is because our farmer wants to see the results first, otherwise he will not use the modern method.

I have had the opportunity to see the advantages of this experiment and its positive response among the peasants and the enthusiasm of the youths to assimilate modern technology when I visited Ad-Daqahliyah. They were happy with the machines and mechanized agriculture. We aim to follow scientific methods in sowing and reaping and to develop the machines, through our experts, to suit the Egyptian countryside. Proceeding from this, the Agriculture Ministry is prepared to extend this experiment to 100,000 feddan for rice and the same area for wheat and corn, 20,000 feddan for broad beans and 10,000 for lentils. In addition, cotton will be cut by machine in 100,000 feddans.

I cannot tell you what plan we are making for wheat or other crops, because if we do, there are people who will hinder or stop the process. There are things that we cannot say frankly, because we will find obstacles here and there. So, there is no reason to talk about it, in order to safeguard our security.

If we move to the housing sector, we will find that the 5-year development plan aims at securing 800,000 new housing units. This figure constitutes 87 percent of the total number of housing units that have been built in the past 20 years. Nobody knows this, but here are the figures. The aim was to build 130,000 housing units during the first year of the development plan. Statistics indicate that what has been achieved exceeds the target aim. The number of units that have been actually built is 154,360.

Recently, attention turned to the utilities considering their impact on the masses' daily life. I support you in this respect, in view of their present serious condition because of the expiry of their assumed lifespan and because of the shortcomings shown in the maintenance of these utilities for well over half a century, particularly when it comes to drinking water and sewage.

The volume of the investments required for the water utility amounts to 3.834 billion pounds — not only in thousands, but in the thousands of millions, that is, approximately 3.8 billion pounds. With regard to sewage, the volume of the investments required in the 5 years amounts to 5.722 billion pounds. This means that, for water and sewage, we need some 9 billion. Well, these are just two items — and they require 9 billion pounds. Should we take a look at the allocations contained in the present 5-year plan, we realize that the allocations that have been earmarked for these two utilities in the 5 years is well over five fold the sum that has been spent on them throughout the past 20 years.

These are problems which we must inevitably resolve. We cannot wait another (?20 years). Some 422 million pounds were earmarked for these two utilities in the past year, as much as the revenues from them, because these two utilities were given priority. All this sum has been expended on the implementation of the projects contained in the plan. The figure contained in the 1983-84 budget rose to 592 million pounds. Last year, this figure was 422 and this year it is 592, that is, almost 600 million.

This problem assumes large dimensions in the two cities of Cairo and Alexandria and in the large population centers. It is enough for me to note that repairs to the sewage network in Cairo alone requires 2.250 billion pounds, and that these repairs revolve on two axes [as heard] — some 140 million pounds for the renewal and repair of 5 major pumping stations and 97 branch stations. Work on these repairs began last December and it is scheduled to end at the end of June. However, this does not signify that work on the sewers has been completed, because the remainder of the network still requires completion.

The other axis is a long-term one. However, work is in progress on this axis for short-term objectives, that is, for urgent matters, because we want to avoid overflowing and all such things in the main stations, such as the Al-Jizah station that has failed, and in the 97 individual stations on which work is in progress. Work on these stations will be completed at the end of June 1984. However, the other axis is a long-term one and it requires changing all the present networks. Implementation of this process will be completed in the course of the 5-year plan.

We have procured the foreign financing required for the sewage and water projects. A sum of $1.25 billion of U.S. aid has been allocated for sewage in Cairo, Alexandria, and the canal cities. This project began in December and we are working on it. The sum of $1.25 billion provides the requirements of the sewage projects for the next 3 years — pumps and so on. In other words, this sum contributes to the process of urgent repairs and of long-term repairs.

Furthermore, the World Bank, the United Kingdom, Japan, Italy, Germany, and the European Common Market contribute to the provision of the foreign currencies needed for the remaining projects for these two utilities.

Concurrent with the above-mentioned sector, we find out that a major achievement has been made in a sector that is primarily of interest to the masses and that affects the economic activity in the country, namely, the transport and communications sector.

In the railroad sectors, the ratio of locomotives that were still within the assumed lifespan, that is, the locomotives that were just barely serviceable, did not exceed 40 percent of the locomotives available, or, in other words, of the total number of the locomotives servicing the lines. This ratio rose to 95 percent in the past 2 years following the purchase of 222 new locomotives. Meanwhile, 1,677 new coaches were added so that we will remove their windows, taps, and upholstery. Also the number of coaches in a train was increased from 7 to 15 coaches on the average.

The above-mentioned increase raised the passenger transportation potential on all the lines. For example, the average number of seats on the Cairo-Alexandria line rose from 5,500 seats daily to 10,500 seats daily this year. Service on the Hulwan Line now accomodates three times the number of passengers who travelled on this line 2 years ago. This is the development that has occurred. Furthermore, a new line has been put into operation, and it has been reserved solely for ferrying commodities between Cairo and Alexandria. It is the first line to be established in this century.

In light of the interest that we take in the future and in long-term planning, work is underway on the construction of two locomotive repair centers — one is in Alexandria and the other is in Al-Wasitah — at a cost of 160 million pounds. These two centers are sufficient for handling the needs of this utility for 50 years. They will be completed within 2 years.

The land routes: The land routes have enjoyed a similar interest. Work is underway to widen and consolidate 1,902 km of road. Furthermore, work is now in progress to build and asphalt 763 km of road, in addition to completing the remaining distances of the Upper Egypt Road on the two banks of the Nile and constructing main bridges in Bani Suwayf, Al-Minya, Naj' Hammadi, and Qina. This work is slated for completion within 2 years. It is worth noting that the asphalting of the road from Aswan to Wadi Halfa will be completed next year. This is a vital road of extreme importance in generating momentum to integrate the two parts of the Nile Valley.

In the maritime transportation field we find that the capacity of the Egyptian merchant fleet in the public and private sectors has not exceeded 530,000 tons since it was established. Therefore, contracts were made for the supply, before the end of 1985, of grain tankers and multipurpose ships with a capacity of 580,000 tons. Our ships currently have a capacity of 530,000 tons. We have contracted for ships that will be available in 1985 which, in addition to the 530,000, tons will also carry 580,000 tons. Is this not an achievement? We will save foreign currency instead of hiring ships from abroad. This means that in 3 years we will achieve an expansion exceeding the capacity that existed for 25 years.

In this connection, work has been completed on several projects to expand existing ports. Work is underway in other projects to build new ports. The next years will witness an increase of 80 percent in Egypt's port capacity. This will undoubtedly have an effect on facilitating trade exchange between Egypt and the outside world, and on reducing the cost of maritime transportation and storage.

A great achievement has been made in both long distance and local telephone service. Various telephone exchanges have been linked, and we have all felt this. Those who are in Cairo could not talk to their town, and those in towns could not talk to other places. Communication between these areas was lacking for several years.

By the end of 1985, we will have established 520,000 new lines. The number of lines established during the past 40 years did not exceed 400,000. Now there are 520,000 new lines. This means that in 3 years we will achieve an expansion amounting to 130 percent. This is a significant achievement. Apart from this, work is in progress in projects for renewing telephone exchanges and setting up new units. Automatic telephone service has been introduced for the first time in Aswan, Luxor, Sawhaj, Asyut, and Bani Suwayf. Now one can directly call other places. This was not the case before. [Mubarak laughs, applause] Such service will extend next year to the Al-Minya, Al-Fayyum, Qina, Ismailia, and Suez Governorates. Never mind, they are more modern than those in Egypt. [as heard] [indistinct question from the audience] We are working in Sinai with our hands and teeth.

Up to 1982 there were only 156 international circuits. However, in 1 year the figure increased to 605 circuits. Is this not an achievement? Communications have been established with 100 states. Automatic communication has been established with 29 states; last year there were only 4 states. Consequently the international communication system increased by 30 percent in 1 and 1/2 years. This means increasing trade and international exchanges. Commercial companies, exporters, or any other companies will leave our country because of lack of international communication. Businessmen need direct and easy communications.

A great effort is being made for the development of Sinai which is a dear part of Egypt's sacred territory. Construction projects amounting to 217.8 million pounds have been implemented. These include 45.8 million pounds in the last year alone. Work has been completed in building 2,217 housing units within the framework of a plan for constructing 7,287 units in urban and rural areas. Work is also underway in water supply projects. Roads 315 km long have also been constructed. Work is underway for constructing 550 km of other roads.

In addition, 25 power stations and 33 schools were built. Twenty-three thousand feddans have been added to cultivated land where various irrigation methods are being used. The youths may understand the meaning, significance, and the strategic affect of all these works.

I have a short comment to make. In our media and press we never mention the achievements but we mention shortcomings. As I told you, we have great problems but I must give hope to the people by showing the achievements and if something was wrong I would criticize it.

For example, the Cairo-Alexandria desert road. This road was in one direction only. It was described as a death trap. Minister of communications, how much did the road cost? It cost 35 million pounds and it was completed in record time. When the road was completed nobody spoke about it. Nobody spoke about the time the road was completed in. As long as the road was not complete, there was strong criticism. Yes it was a death trap and it was congested, but it was completed in record time. Let us say so and let us encourage the people working on this. Let us not seek to discourage people. [applause]

The cigarettes too. There was a shortage of cigarettes in the market. Everyone opening the newspaper in the morning would read about the lines [for cigarettes]. They just wanted something to write about. I spoke to the prime minister and to the Ministry of Industry. He [not further clarified] told me: I cannot understand it; (?the demand) has risen suddenly because everyone wants to smoke the Cleopatra super brand. [laughter]. This is something strange. You line up for cigarettes and say that you cannot find cigarettes when people are dying from cigarettes. Cigarettes cause fatal diseases. All of you are aware that the world is stopping smoking. A large percentage of the people in America have stopped smoking. Also in Britain and all other countries, people are stopping smoking. However, these countries ship cigarettes to us here, to the people who can take anything. Go on then, smoke and inhale nicotine. [laughter]

However, the government has created new cigarette production lines and increased production by the billions. Dr Fu'ad, by how many billions has production increased? [Dr Fu'ad answers by saying that production has been increased by an enormous amount]. Production has been increased by an enormous amount. Thus, lines have ended and we are now exporting cigarettes. Yet, nobody said anything about the efforts the government has made. By God, why do you not say something to encourage the people? In your work, if nobody encourages you, you will not work. [An unidentified person interrupts and says something indistinct] What? I am talking about everybody, with no exceptions. I am talking about everybody. [More indistinct comments are heard] I do not know. There is a sort of a competion between the national newspaper and the party newspapers in magnifying problems. We are not angered at all by objective criticism. As soon as you spoke about cigarettes, we acted quickly and asked the government what was happening and why. The question of the cigarettes was resolved but nothing was said about this. You should have mentioned this so that the person who made an effort or worked will feel that he has actually done a service to his country. Otherwise, ministers will get tired of repeated criticism and will tell me: Goodbye. Why should I stay and be embarrassed when I can get outside the government 20 times more money than a minister. A graduate who works in the private sector gets three to four times more money than a minister. I am (?aware of this). By the same token, a minister would enter the government, stay for only 6 months, and then leave after having secured a job in a company outside the government. If we are going to work like this [Mubarak does not complete sentence] [applause] I do not mean those who are present. [laughter].

But what is the point? I cannot understand. Those who have been speaking about a change, a change, a change, do they want me to remove the Cabinet? By God, ministers would like nothing more than to get out because they can find work in companies. Do you realize that I find it difficult to find a good minister? If I were to get rid of all the good persons (?because you dishearten them), any other person who would enter the government as a minister would have no idea about the work nor any qualifications and, consequently, all our utilities and things would collapse.

Once, I brought in a minister, rather ministers, and spoke to them. They were very good persons. When they saw the problem, every one of them told me: Your Excellency Mr President, I am sorry; it is rather difficult. I am earning a few pounds outside. If I come here, I will be harassed by queries and inquiries and embarrassed and so on and so forth. For all this, I will receive 300 pounds. I have children to look after.

There were some ministers whom I wished to appoint. One of them brought me his son and told me: Listen to what my son has to say. His son begged me not to appoint his father as a minister. He told me that they will humilate his father and do this and that to him. Children are affected. Let us not take the matter as a joke. When a son sees his father exerting efforts day and night and has no time to go home because he is a conscientious man, and then sees us attacking his father, a child gets affected. Has not anyone of you realized what happens to the children when their fathers are criticized in the newspapers? We are giving the children a complex for no reason. Let us be

objective. We prevent no one from criticizing. Objective criticism is good; it is constructive criticism.

As for watermelon, a problem arises every year at the beginning of the watermelon season. What is the watermelon problem nowadays? Outside Cairo, watermelon is being sold at a price lower than the fixed price. As for the As-Salihiyah [as heard] which we have been swearing at, the supply ministry had concluded a contract with it for 2 million watermelons. The difference of the cost between the As-Salihiyah and An-Nubariyah is small if we were to include banking and all other expenses. Nevertheless, whenever something is done and one tries to be creative, we humiliate him.

Some people told me: Why should the contractors be Arab? They must have been aware of something. The Arab contractors are government and state contractors. They neither belong to 'Uthman, Husayn or anybody else. [applause] Another thing, in business, there is no friendship, as far as we are concerned. There is no'joking in business.

[Indistinct comments are heard from the audience] I will speak to you about the meat now so that you will not speak about it any more. [laughter]

Every year, at the beginning of the watermelon season, those who can pay and purchase a watermelon for 3 or 4 pounds, are the people who mostly complain. For a number of years, I have been hearing people say: By God, the watermelon is expensive. Why does not the supply minister fix a price for it? He must be in agreement with the big merchants.

This is strange. The supply minister this time fixed the price. Still people criticized him by saying: The price is not right. The price of watermelon is high, or something like that. At the beginning of the season, watermelon is expensive because of the big demand for it. At the beginning of the season, every person wants to buy 2, 3, or 10 watermelons to store them at home. Eventually half of them would rot and he would probably use only two of them and the rest he would throw in the garbage bin which would then stink.

But how is it now that the production has increased, the price has increased? It is the season for it now. What is the problem? (?Cannot they find transport) [Indistinct comments are heard from the audience] What? Yes. They spoke about the fixed price. There is no god but one god.

The problem requires popular control. This means that if you see something being sold in excess of the fixed price, you take action. Don't think that the police or anyone else can control this. There is a big population. The watermelon monger goes around in carts and sells watermelons to the people at home, and they buy it. If he finds someone to buy, why not sell to him? The question is a matter of supply and demand. But if we find that the watermelon monger violates the prices and we stopped buying from him, we shall not die. The watermelon question is not a serious problem — the watermelon lines and the people coming off buses to buy as if it something. [as heard] One gets a headache from such things. Brother, why not stop?

I have told you before that once in Britain and once in the United States, on New Year, the merchants raised the prices of turkeys believing that people would still buy. But the women and housewives went on strike. Eventually, they tried to sell them at half of their original price because they will go bad. We do not do the same. I buy over the fixed price and give the merchant a tip equal to the price. Then what? The people must help. The government alone cannot do everything. The government is from you and you from it. We are trying as much as possible to correct this, but it will require time. We do not want to tamper with this process, but we are trying to correct it. This year we raised the taxes a little. The country requires development, requires money, and requires a great deal in order for the people to be able to live.

I shall give you an example about meat, but I shall not go into details. A country like Japan has a population of 122 million. What is the population of Egypt? 45 million. What is the meat consumption in Japan? Everyone is surprised why we eat so much meat. I was in Austria once and former Chancellor Kreisky said to me: What is this? We eat meat only at banquets. Japan consumes 500,000 tons annually. You may say to me that they eat fish. No, they eat very little. Egypt consumes 550,000 tons of meat annually — and we are only 45 million people. [words indistinct] I went to see the (makshut) for television. I found that the chairman of the board of directors is about 86 or 87 years old; the vice chairman 75 years old; the manager of the hotel where I stayed was 84 years old, and another more than 80 years old; and each one of them can beat 10 young men like you. I was really surprised. I said to him [not further clarified]: why do people live so long here. He said: I will tell you something. I do not eat very much meat, because a kg of meat is between $80 and $100. This is for good quality meat. The cheapest is $60. Another thing is that we do not eat too much salt or sugar. We depend mainly on vegetables for our food.

We are not like that. We must eat meat. Someone would say: I want lean meat. [laughter] This will bring you trouble. When we lived in the villages, our health was good. We only ate meat on Friday. We used to bring two or three pounds. All of your know this. Are you going to pretend to be gentlemen now. All the people are like that. The money increased, the consumption increased, and we are providing huge subsidies for meat.

There is a clear commitment to the objectives of this plan. There are tangible achievements being made every day in the various fields. There is no room for despair and for destroying hope, and there is no room for distorting the truth or covering it up. We are called upon to be objective and to seek the truth. It is not in the interest of anyone for the truth to be distorted, for the multiplicity of opinions to turn into conflict, for criticism to turn into vituperations, and for the public interest to become a mask behind which personal interest and selfish ambitions can hide.

It is unwise to evaluate positions from the standpoint of victor and vanquished. We will all be victors if Egypt can face the challenges at home and abroad with head held high, with full dignity, and with firm steps. We will all be vanquished if we waste our efforts on things that do not bring good to Egypt and if we fabricate imaginary battles. We will all be victors if social, economic, and psychological stability is entrenched, if the march of democracy is bolstered, and if the role of public law in defining

rights and duties and in separating between what is permissible and what is banned is expanded. We will also be vanquished if chaos prevails, if the spirit of suspicion, anxiety, and doubt is spread. We will all be victors if the practice [as heard] is saved from mistakes and blemishes are eliminated and if we draw closer every day to the exemplary situation which we wish for our dear country.

As you know, I care very much for the stability of democratic practice and for protecting it against shocks and setbacks, because the country is very much in need of consolidating the pillars of democratic rule and of staying away from extremism and for preserving the people's confidence in the system of popular participation.

From this premise, I seek — through all means — to rationalize the systems in force to achieve this participation in the government and to develop it. These systems include the elections system. As is the case with the other national issues, I do not adopt a preliminary and rigid stance. On the contrary, I remain prepared to listen to the various viewpoints and to make a choice from among them in light of their impact on the general good and of their echo among the masses. I do not make this preference out of a desire to support this or that faction, or out of concern for enabling a party or a group to achieve certain privileges when facing the other political groupings.

In this respect, some people in the past few years raised queries about the best elections method. Opinion was then divided between the advocates of elections by lists and the advocates of individual [candidates], and the advocates of absolute lists and of proportional lists. We then sat and heard a great deal. I heard from you, I heard from quarters other than the NDP, and I heard from people not belonging to this or to that party.

Everyone expressed his thoughts and comments about his methods, such as absolute, proportional, and individual lists and so on. Why should we, since 1923, only have individual candidates? Does this signify that we should not develop ourselves? Well, brothers, we should take a look into this matter, because circumstances change.

All my concern has been that we should achieve the system that would ensure the following points:

1. Encouraging the good elements to participate in the elections and to enter the parliamentary councils.

2. Providing the opposition with the opportunity to express its views and to defend its stances.

3. Making the candidates' party platforms — not fanaticism, influence, or financial power — the basis for preferring some candidates to others.

4. Enlarging the scope for the voters so that they will be able to chose from several deputies instead of one deputy for a constituency.

I have found out that these considerations can be achieved to a larger degree through elections by the list system. Therefore, I expressed my support for this system. I received a letter. I received a memorandum from parties, in fact, some 6 or 7 months ago. Naturally, they made demands. No, I mean do not impose everything on me. [sentence as heard] Among other things, they approved the proportional list system. I said: Perfect, by God this is good! Also from this premise I approved of the proportional lists system, but with conditions. There is nothing absolute in the world. Life is not absolute. Liberties are not absolute. All things have limits because they affect other things.

They said: 10 Percent. Well, let us take a look at it. There are many states which go by these proportions. In Germany, there is 5 percent. In Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Sri Lanka it is 12 percent. There is also such a proportion in Italy. These states set the condition that the party that wants to win should receive a proportion of votes. Any party that wants to enter into and be represented in parliament must have a popular base on which to lean. However, I would say no to a party that receives a quarter of a percent and wants to enter parliament and create chaos. Nor would I approve of this party joining others to achieve private gains. I stand alongside those who benefit the great majority of the masses. I stand alongside these people. However, I do not support one or two persons who want to achieve benefits. [applause]

The proposal suggested 10 perce.... Others would tell you: 5 percent. Then, let me be frank with you. Had we been a country with a 100 percent literacy ratio and without illiteracy like Germany, I would have had no objection at all to say 1 percent.

I asked someone in Germany — and I will not mention names — tell me, what would go wrong if we set the ratio at 5 percent? He told me: I will tell you something. If we think of considerations, then these are numerous. However, in our country, [political] consciousness is very high. Education standards are very high. It is shameful to tell the people whom to elect. They would consider that you are insulting them. This is their own business. In their country, the proportion of those who are educated and the consciousness of the voters is considerably higher than those in our country.

In our country we have about 60 percent illiteracy. Some 52 percent, and [words indistinct].

Well, a man in our country is simple. You tell him: Vote for this person against that person and I do not know what else. Well, you have heard about this thing. Well, in the past, a pound was cut in two halves [reference to bribery] and I read about this practice today in the newspapers. Some of you are veterans who have lived with, and who have known, this thing.

No, we want parliamentary life to be a good one. Therefore, when they stipulate a ratio of 10 percent for entering the People's Assembly, I urge the People's Assembly to reduce this ratio to 8 percent — perhaps this will help in enabling the opposition to enter the assembly, (?for instance). However, when it comes to those who have less than 8 percent, well, excuse me. I do not look at these things for the present. I look to the distant future.

What did a newspaper say yesterday; It said: Suppose there are 10 parties. Well, look, are these things appropriate? 10

parties. Should we have 10 parties, 12 parties, or 15 parties? I tell you my opinion frankly: May God compensate us all. Well, we have before us a country in Europe. This country has a number of parties — 7, 8 [parties], let alone the 13 small parties. What is going on there? Remove a Cabinet, install a Cabinet, remove a parliament, install a parliament and there is no stability. If we do such a thing, then we will really harm the people without realizing it. There will be no stability in Egypt. This is my personal opinion. I might be mistaken. However, I am trying.

What is the meaning of instability? A Cabinet comes today and draws up a 5-year plan. It knows that the situation is bad, so it draws up a greatly ambitious plan. The Cabinet is attacked, calls are made to dissolve parliament and the Cabinet. A former minister finds a company to work in. A new Cabinet is formed. It finds that this plan is ambitious, and there are no resources. Everyone starts criticizing his predecessors and things begin deteriorating. Then someone comes and says: What you are doing is wrong; the country is following an incorrect course; there is no stability; the people are suffering and cannot live. Every 6 months you will find a new government. What kind of a country has a Cabinet every 6 months? God help us all. I do not wish that. This does not mean that I am against a multiplicity of views. I support that. But we must be sensible. We must care for our interests. We differ from any other country by our circumstances, our environment, system, education, and everything. We differ very much. We also must know something very good. We have a degree of freedom in the Arab Republic of Egypt in a region that does not have freedom. Let us say it frankly. Tell me which of the neighboring states can do what we do in our press freedom. The papers write what they like, and people say what they like. The laws which are called emergency laws are not being used. Everything has a time for me. Do not demand everything at once. You should not. Everyone has capabilities, and everyone has a thought. I have all the threads. Not everyone has all the threads. But everyone is sitting relaxed and saying the emergency laws should be abolished. One can talk because they have no responsibility. But the one who has to implement shoulders the responsibility. He is the one who will be torn apart by the people if he makes such decisions. But didn't you say so? They will say: Well, we just expressed an opinion. Did anyone tell you to take my opinion? [laughter and applause] I have the responsibility.

For this reason, I appeal to the People's Assembly to drop the percentage from 10 percent to 8 percent, and I hope it will succeed. Perhaps it will be a good start that will enable us to benefit from this experiment. We must evaluate it and acquaint ourselves with its results. If the outcome is positive, then it is possible to apply it in other areas.

My talk about the advantages of the diversity and multiplicity of opinions leads me to express my regret, which is coupled with surprise, at the shortcoming we all sense in the press and party treatment of public issues.

Despite the importance which the people, with all their political and social factions, attach to the economic development plan, we find that this plan has not found its suitable echo in these circles and we have not seen many pages devoted to discussing its various aspects, at a time when a lot of space is given to subjects of no interest to the masses, either for the sake of excitement or out of a desire to achieve personal glory or for the sake of public service which has nothing to do with the public interest.

It is strange. The plan is our life, for our future, for our generation, and for the future generations. If we do not go ahead with the plan and do not lay down goals and do not go ahead with its implementation, there will be no benefit to us. It will be a shame for us and for our sons and generations. No one is immortal. What is immortal is Egypt. We must work for the future generations. I can give tranquilizer injections. For the sewerage system, I will bring loans from the Americans and invest it in the Al-Jizah station [words indistinct]. Someone — a foreigner — came to me one day and told me: Mr President, they [as heard] talk very much. Why don't you do something for them as a sort of propaganda, even if you do not actually do anything. I told him: No. I would rather not sit in my position than to lie. The people want it this way. I will say the truth. I told him I will not sit in this position. I am prepared to give up my position if I reach the conclusion that the people believe empty words and want me to give them hollow speeches. I am not used to that. I cannot do it.

The papers wrote much about the collapse of the utilities and the bad services. There is no doubt that the public interest demands that every one of us, in his own position, should contribute to uncovering any shortcomings. But wouldn't it have been better had this been accompanied by some suggestions? I said in my speech on May Day: Oh people, oh parties, please, let us be realistic. We all are Egyptians. We all are good citizens. Give advice for the good of Egypt. Criticize the plan, and tell the government so and so; it is better to do so and so; the priorities of the project are wrong. This plan was made, and there have been disturbances over it. After the May Day speech, some one comes and tells you: President Mubarak changed nothing and is following his predecessor's line. Everyone has his own plans. My predecessor did what he had to do. The man was the best leader. He does not need me to defend him and does not need anyone to defend him. His deeds speak for him — he, 'Abd an-Nasir, and the others. [applause]

In newspapers abroad, in Indonesia, I read in a newspaper about the achievements that have been made. I do not want to talk about myself or do something of this kind. This newspaper wrote about freedom and so on. There is an essential change. [sentence as heard] However, if you want to change people, then I say no. I must be convinced of it.

The process of making changes is trivial. There are those who want to dissolve the People's Assembly and to dissolve everything. By God, do they want to spread anarchy in the country? I want stability. Do I want to make a loud noise? when I want to fool you and to take you for a ride [words indistinct] I will tell you: No, there is no freedom and [words indistinct]. I would confound everybody. Why should I do this? I do not want anything. I seek the people's general interest. I say there is a change. It is my opinion, and I believe, there is a change. However, I ask them [not further specified] to change themselves, because they have not changed since the parties were established up to this time.

Despite all these things, we have not withdrawn even one newspaper from circulation. I have not seized any newspaper, and I

will not do this. They are patriotic Egyptian compatriots. I entreat them to abide more by their conscience, to be realists, and to be objective for the sake of the people who have suffered for a long time and who need to emerge from the period of suffering.

In fact, I have not read an article putting on the record that the government has failed to implement the program to which it has committed itself. I would be happy if you talked about everything and objectively criticized in the interest of the people and the country, but not for achieving fame. We will all die, no one will live for 1,000 years. We will die, generations will follow generations, this is the law of nature.

I have also observed that some papers have recently dealt with the health situation in Egypt in a way inconsistent to the extent of the problem. I will comment on this.I am sorry for this matter. I say that all of us — majority, minority, opposition, national party, and others — are Egyptian nationalists who hold our country sacred. Is it in the national interest for everyone to write an article about summer diseases? They have nothing else to write about but summer diseases. If we had 130 cases — how many cases Dr Sabri? How many in all? 300 cases, 120 of which were positive, and 3 deaths. You know what it means when one says cholera. I believe that our brothers who reported this in their papers knew. The reports affected us in that tourists cancelled their trips upon reading about cholera. I should notify the WHO. This means that tourism will come to a standstill. We did not have such an epidemic. There was a limited and contained operation of inoculation, and there were only three deaths. [If there were an epidemic] no one could travel and no delegation would arrive for fear of disease. If the situation had reached the point of an epidemic we would have been forced to notify the WHO which would then declare Egypt a contagious state. This is a very important point. If the state is contagious, one like Dr Mustafa as-Sa'id would pull out his hair. Exports would stop and the state would be in a state of confusion. Would the government lie by issuing a statement? No, the government does not lie. Have we reached the point of an epidemic? I am sorry for this for I did not expect the subject to come to this point. Some would say that the government was laughing at us. This is nonsense.

Some people also exaggerate in talking about extraordinary laws as if it were a phenomenon dominating public life in Egypt, or as if we were living through a critical and tense phase, or as if we were using these laws against the people, who are conscious of preventing a return to trends affecting the people's safety and threatening their security and freedom.

Upon assuming office, I pledged that there would be no restrictions on freedom or abuse of democracy because I deeply believe that today Egypt needs stability in its political life and cohesion in its social structure, which can only be achieved within the framework of sound democracy, true participation, and a sense of responsibility.

I would like to declare from this platform that I will never hesitate to call for the abolition of extraordinary laws when I find that the time is right. Who is speaking about emergency laws? I am not using emergency laws. The interior minister is present, when did we use emergency laws? In 50 cases? You should not forget the question of terrorism. We recently uncovered a terrorist plot which includes several foreigners, but we did not announce it. There was another case before this. We tell you that we are not using emergency laws against anyone. There is no reason for trying to out do each other on this subject. What can one do with emergency laws? I tell you, no, we are committed to democracy and the rule of law. Why should I laugh at you?

Regarding our forthcoming celebration of the 23 July revolution anniversary, some papers carried bitter criticism of the revolution, its men, and its record. I am not a supporter of restricting the freedom of opinion or ideas as long as these are expressed within the limits of the law. However, what actually grieved me is that I did not sense any initiative by the survivors of the revolution who had assumed many high and responsible positions when the revolution was at its peak. They failed to oppose and refute these attacks so as not to confuse public opinion of this generation, which grew up with the revolution. They failed to defend a great event in which they had participated in creating and developing. They shoulder an historic responsibility to defend the revolution and to rectify incorrect concepts even if they had objected to some practices during some phases.

A great deal has been said about cleanliness. We have established companies for this purpose. However, cleanliness cannot be achieved by the government alone. Some people claim that the government or the governorate used the 2 percent cleanliness fund for air conditioning. Do you know how much 2 percent of the fund in Cairo amounts to? It amounts to 2.5 million pounds. What is the amount in Al-Jizah, Dr 'Abd al-Hamid? 900,000 or 700,000 pounds. How many air conditioning units will this amount buy?

The government has deployed the necessary vehicles but there must be participation by the people. Those who reside in Az-Zamalik, Al-Jizah, and in luxurious and big buildings are asked to look in their corridors and smell. Those who do not believe me should go to any big building and see for himself how bad the smell is. Looking at the elevator from above you would see peels of watermelons, onions, mice nests, and rubbish. Nevertheless, we complain of mice, dirt, and of everything. What is to be done? Some people put their rubbish in bags while others go and empty the rubbish to take the bags. [laughter] This is true. This matter requires awareness and participation by the masses.

However, the government will establish cleanliness companies and will work in this field together with the governors. I have asked the economy minister about the banks establishing cleanliness companies to exploit the rubbish in manufacturing fertilizers. I see that Al-Jizah and Cairo are taking steps toward this. I hope that there will be immediate results. I will meet with Dr Mustafa as-Sa'id after a short time to see what progress has been made in this matter. I spoke to you at length this time. [laughter]

Dear brothers, it is the homeland's right to be givenour ideas, effort, and sweat without limits. It is our duty to work should purely for God, the homeland, and the people. There should be no negligence, idleness, indifference, fighting, or challenges. It is our responsibility to be trustworthy and to bring ourselves to account before blaming others.

Honest nationalists make their supreme allegiance to the truth

and work in broad daylight. They are above falsehood and slander and do not move in the darkness. The horizon before us is as wide as one can see. We will not hesitate in shouldering the trust and performing our mission. We would not say that this is our destiny but we will say that this is our free will and own choice.

If the people want to live, destiny will respond. God's peace and mercy be upon you. [applause]

Parliamentary Committee Raps 'Arafat Expulsion

NC182040 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 18 Jul 83

[Text] The Arab Affairs Committee of the People's Assembly has urged the leaders of the Palestinian resistance factions to seek to induce the resistance to close its ranks and to point its weapons away from itself to preserve its unity, to seek to liberate its land and to secure to its legitimate rights.

In a statement it issued this evening following its meeting under the chairmanship of Committee Chairman Mr Muhammad Hamid Muhammad, the committee referred to the decision to expel PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat from Damascus. It said: The decision was unjustified and unprecedented. Furthermore, the decision fragmented the Palestinians' strike force.

The statement stressed the importance underlying the unity of Palestinian action and of action to preserve the resistance factions. It demanded that the Arabs — peoples and governments — preserve the unity of Palestinian action with all strength so that the Palestinian people can secure their legitimate rights.

The statement noted that the committee followed with extreme concern the events that are taking place in the occupied Arab territory, the situation that is deteriorating on the West Bank, and the measures that the Israeli authorities have taken in Hebron. The committee demanded that action be taken to halt these measures that conflict with human rights, with the principles of international law, and with the UN resolutions.

'Arafat Departs Baghdad After 3-Day Visit

JN161613 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1600 GMT 16 Jul 83

[Text] Baghdad, 16 Jul (INA) — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat left Baghdad this evening at the end of a 3-day official visit to Iraq, during which he held talks with President Saddam Husayn. The talks focused on the developments of the situation in the Arab region in general and in the Palestinian arena in particular.

Saddam Husayn Receives YAR Chief of Staff

JN191525 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1415 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] Baghdad, 19 Jul (INA) — President Saddam Husayn this morning received Lieutenant Colonel 'Abdallah al-Bashiri, chief of staff of the YAR Army, and his accompanying delegation. They reviewed fraternal relations and the general Arab situation.

The meeting was attended by Staff General 'Abd al-Jabbar Shanshal, chief of staff of the Iraqi Army, and the YAR ambassador in Baghdad.

Sudanese Envoy Arrives With Message 19 July

JN191943 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1920 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] Baghdad, 19 Jul (INA) — Dr Baha' ad-Din Muhammad Idris, Sudanese minister of the president's office and Sudanese President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri's personal envoy to President Saddam Husayn, arrived here this afternoon.

The Sudanese minister told INA that he will deliver a written message to President Saddam Husayn from his Brother President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri on bilateral relations.

Party Delegation Departs for Cuban Celebration

JN191137 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1030 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] Baghdad, 19 Jul (INA) — Muhammad Hamzah, Arab Socialist Ba'th Party Regional Command member, left Baghdad today for Cuba at the head of an Iraqi party delegation.

The Iraqi party delegation will attend celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the occupation of Moncada barracks overlooking Havana, the capital. The Cuban revolution began at Moncada.

Armed Forces General Command Communique No 1,157

JN191626 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1610 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Communique No 1,157 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 19 July]

[Text] Baghdad, 19 Jul (INA) — In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

With high morale and capability, our victorious Armed Forces continue their courageous activities in the sectors of operations against the forces of the rancorous and charlatan clique which is ruling in Tehran. The results of the activities yesterday evening and today are as follows:

1. One of our forward units yesterday morning engaged an enemy troop concentration opposite its positions in the northern sector of the battlefield with all types of weapons, killing 12 and wounding many.

2. One vehicle, two stockpiles of hardware, two observation posts, and one medium machinegun were destroyed in the central sector of the battlefield.

3. One infantry position, two stockpiles of hardware, and one observation post were destroyed in the Maysan sector.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 19 July 1983

Commander Says Forces Ready To Repulse Attacks

JN191143 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1045 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] Basra, 19 Jul (INA) — An Iraqi military commander stated that his forces are ready to repulse any aggression by the forces of the Iranian regime and to inflict heavy losses on them. The staff major general and commander of the 3d Army Corps said at a press conference attended by local and foreign reporters here today that his forces, which wrecked the hopes of the Iranian enemy in the battles east of Basra last year, are capable of destroying enemy forces if they repeat their attempts to desecrate Iraqi territory. The commander added that this was possible due to the Iraqi forces' high morale, advanced weapons, and equipment.

The Iraqi commander pointed out that the forces of the Iranian regime, in the the battles east of Basra last year, lost more than 70,000 killed or wounded. This has been admitted by the Iranian rulers, who are well aware of the Iraqi Army's ability to destroy their expansionist aims. The commander refuted Iranian claims that Iraqi forces shelled the city of Abadan and said: Due to humanitarian considerations, we only direct our guns against military targets. The Iranian forces, however, continue to shell the civilian quarters in Basra and other border areas.

Amman Reports on Husayn-Al-Jumayyil Meeting

JN191251 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] Yesterday evening at his place of residence in southern France, His Majesty King Husayn received Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil during the latter's stopover there en route to Washington. They reviewed the present Arab situation in general and the developments in the Lebanese arena in particular, as well as issues concerning President al-Jumayyil's mission in Washington.

After his meeting with His Majesty King Husayn, President al-Jumayyil said that the meeting dealt with coordination and consultations before his visit to the United States. He also affirmed that his meeting with His Majesty King Husayn was useful and constructive.

King Husayn is currently on a private visit of several days to southern France.

Trade Unions Deny Sending Cables to Al-Asad

JN191546 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] The Central Council of the General Federation of Trade Unions in Jordan has affirmed that none of the trade unions in Jordan have sent cables to Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and that there is no person or party outside Jordan representing the federation.

Following the council's 12th ordinary session, which was held last night, Central Council Chairman Mohammad as-Sayyid said that the council affirmed that the real representatives of Jordanian workers are the leaders of trade unions who are elected by the workers. He reiterated that the council also asserted that the statements and cables disseminated by the Syrian media in the name of Jordanian workers are only part of a political comedy which the Arab individual has become accustomed to, and that the Syrian media are using these false statements to support their allegations.

As-Sayyid added that the leaders of trade unions in Jordan are elected by workers and are the sole representatives of these trade unions which form the General Federation of Trade Unions. This federation, he said, represents the Jordanian labor movement and has full power of representation at Arab and international labor organizations.

Representatives of all trade unions in Jordan attended the Central Council's session.

Indian Envoy Arrives in Amman for Talks

JN192000 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] Romesh Bhandari, secretary general of the Indian Foreign Ministry and special envoy of Indian Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi, arrived in Amman this afternoon on a 3-day visit to Jordan during which he will meet with a number of senior officials.

Bhandari's visit to Jordan comes within his tour of several Arab countries to discuss the formation of the special committee concerning the Palestinian question. The formation of this special committee was approved by the nonaligned conference which convened recently in India.

FRG Official Postpones Visit to Country

JN200807 Amman Ar-Ra'y in Arabic 20 Jul 83 p 1

[Text] *Ar-Ra'y* has learned that (Hans Kline), official spokesman of the ruling party in the Federal Republic of Germany, has postponed his visit to Jrodan, scheduled today, to a later date. He was scheduled to meet with His Majesty King Husayn and a number of Jordanian officials to discuss the international situation and the Middle East issue.

President al-Jumayyil Begins Visit to U.S.

NC192150 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] The preparatory meeting between President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil, accompanied by Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan and the members of the official Lebanese delegation, and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, Mr Veliotes, and U.S. Ambassador to Lebanon Robert Dillon ended at 2120. After the meeting, Secretary Shultz made no statement.

The official talks will begin tomorrow with a meeting between President al-Jumayyil and members of the U.S. Senate.

The Information Ministry mission accompanying President al-Jumayyil and Prime Minister al-Wazzan on their current visit to the United States sent us a detailed report on President al-Jumayyil's visit to Washington and on the program of the visit:

President al-Jumayyil and the delegation accompanying him arrived at Andrews Air Force Base from France. They were welcomed by Secretary of State George Ghultz and senior U.S. officials. Then they all moved to the hotel where the President and the Lebanese delegation will be staying. Upon their arrival at the hotel, President al-Jumayyil held a brief tete-a-tete meeting with Secretary Shultz.

Sources in the Lebanese delegation considered that President al-Jumayyil's second visit to the United States has a certain theme, which is to draw up a strategy for the withdrawal of the foreign forces from Lebanon, and this strategy must be clear and fully supported by the United States. The Lebanese sources added that the theme of the first visit was to draw up the basis of the Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon. This had resulted in the signing of an agreement between Lebanon and Israel on the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from Lebanese territory.

The sources added that a meeting took place between President al-Jumayyil and King Husayn of Jordan in Canne before President al-Jumayyil's arrival in Washington. The two discussed all the issues of interest to Lebanon and Jordan as well as the contents of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement. King Husayn, the sources said, understands the Lebanese position vis-a-vis the occupations, and said that the Lebanese-Israeli agreement has committed Israel to withdraw; all that remains is for the other foreign armies to withdraw, because there is no reason for their staying in Lebanon.

Al-Jumayyil Previews U.S. Visit, Raps Syria

NC191227 Paris AFP in English 1207 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] Nice, France, July 19 (AFP) — Syria and not the Palestine Liberation Organization remains the primary (?stumbling) block to the withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon, Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil said here today. Mr Al-Jumayyil, at a press conference held just prior to his departure for Washington, said Lebanon's first concern was to secure the removal of Syrian troops since their presence "influences that of all the other armed forces." The Palestine Liberation Organization, whose troops are stationed behind Syrian lines, is "not our major problem today," he said.

The Lebanese leader meets with U.S. President Ronald Reagan Friday in Washington when they are expected to discuss possible options to break the deadlock over the withdrawal of foreign troops from Lebanon.

Mr al-Jumayyil was joined here today by Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan after meeting last night with Jordan's King Husayn in Cannes, southern France.

Lebanon has "other ways" of convincing Syria to withdraw its troops, he told newsmen today. The May 17 troop withdrawal accord with Israel was just "one means among others" of bringing about the evacuation of all foreign troops from the country, he said.

Mr al-Jumayyil called his meeting with King Husayn yesterday an "agreeable coincidence, since we had not planned to meet in France." King Husayn assured Lebanon of his support although "I do not believe he wants now to take part in peace negotiations," Mr al-Jumayyil said. Weekend reports from Jerusalem said the king now wished to enter talks with Israel, but Amman has denied the reports.

Mr al-Jumayyil said he spoke by phone yesterday with French authorities and expressed regret at not having met with President Francois Mitterrand as he had hoped.

Mr al-Jumayyil, accompanied by his adviser for national security affairs Wadi' Haddad, left Nice for Washington aboard a private plane.

Radio Monte Carlo Statement

JN191256 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil left Nice airport at 1100 local time today for Washington. Al-Jumayyil stopped over in Nice yesterday and met last night with King Husayn, who is vacationing there. Al-Jumayyil said that he contacted some French officials by telephone and expressed regret because he had no chance of meeting with President Mitterrand due to the latter's heavy schedule. He said that he appreciated the French president's stand, affirming that those who claimed that France did not make its presence and role sufficiently felt in Lebanon are wrong.

Al-Jumayyil spoke on the withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon and said that the Syrians must bear the responsibility for the lack of withdrawal of all the foreign forces from Lebanon and will also bear the responsibility of partitioning Lebanon if, God forbid, this partition takes place.

The following is a statement to Radio Monte Carlo by President al-Jumayyil on his meeting with King Husayn, on the Lebanese-Israeli agreement, and his coming talks in Washington:

[Begin recording] With regard to King Husayn, it was a cordial visit. We chanced to be in Nice at the same time. It was an occasion to meet and to affirm the ancient ties between Lebanon and Jrodan. His majesty is an old friend. It was an occasion to discuss all the issues that are of interest to Lebanon and Jrodan.

As for the U.S. visit, there is a direct U.S. participation in the process of Lebanon's salvation. It will be an occasion to meet with president Reagan and discuss issues related to the withdrawal of all the alien forces from Lebanon. I am certain that all non-Lebanese forces will withdraw from Lebanon. We are exploring all the possibilities and the means. The agreement is one of these means. It is not the target itself, but there are many methods that will definitely lead to the withdrawal of all non-Lebanese forces from Lebanon before long. [end recording]

KUNA: Al-Jumayyil, Junblatt To Meet in U.S.
LD191808 Kuwait KUNA in English 1659 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] Washington, july 10 (KUNA) — Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil's brief stopover in Nice, France, and his talks with King Husayn were aimed at securing the monarch's mediation efforts with Lebanon's leftist leader Walid Junblatt, it was learned here Tuesday. Lebanese sources told KUNA that after their meeting Monday night, King Husayn contacted Junblatt, leader of the Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party, and convinced him to fly to Washington for a private meeting with President al-Jumayyil. The sources said Junblatt accepted the king's request and he will be flying to Washington Wednesday. The president and Junblatt are expected to discuss in detail an agreement to halt the current round of fighting between the Phalangists and Junblatt's Druze followers in the Ash-Shuf region.

The Druze leader, who last week merged his forces with that of Amal, the Shi'ite organization, has refused to allow the entry of the Lebanese Army into the Druze-controlled Ash-Shuf region unless this move is preceded by a political agreement that would guarantee leftist and Muslim demands and allow them more of a share in the running of the affairs of the country.

The Washington talks between Al-Jumayyil and Junblatt will try to tackle the leftist leader's demands, the Lebanese sources said. Al-Jumayyil will attempt to seek American support in his dealings with the Druze leader, the sources said.

American officials said they will be ready to meet with Junblatt when he arrives in Washington. They are hoping to use his influence in dealings with the Syrian Government, the officials asserted.

Junblatt on Efforts to Form Opposition Front
PM191426 Paris Le Matin in French 16-17 Jul 83 p 10

[Interview with Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party leader Walid Junblatt by Marc Kravetz in Damascus on 15 July]

[Text] *Le Matin*: The incident in 'Alayh on Thursday occurred not with Phalangist militia this time but with the Lebanese Army. Do you think this is the start of a new Ash-Shuf battle?

Walid Junblatt: I have stated several times and I repeat: We are determined to use every possible means to resist the Lebanese Army's entry into Ash-Shuf unless it is the result of a prior comprehensive political agreement between all the country's political components and all the Lebanese religions.

Le Matin: So it is not just a question of an agreement between Druze and Maronites on the future of the Lebanese mountain populations?

Walid Junblatt: We have not reached that stage. A national agreement on the whole Lebanese problem is necessary. We want all the Lebanese forces to take part in negotiations to settle the internal Lebanese dispute which led to the situation which our country has been experiencing for more than 8 years. It is vital to finally open this Lebanese file, which is not only religious but political, economic, and social.

Le Matin: Was that the aim of your talks on Thursday with former President Sulayman Franjiyah and former Prime Minister Rashid Karami?

Walid Junblatt: Yes. We are working together on the formation of a united Lebanese national opposition front, whose constitution and bases will be announced in the next few days. This front will unite all the patriotic forces, both those of the former national movement and the leaders of northern Lebanon and the Amal Shi'ite movement, whose Secretary General, Nabih Birri, has announced that he will join that opposition.

Le Matin: What are the main problems which you are discussing with your interlocutors?

Walid Junblatt: We are examining Amin al-Jumayyil's policy, his increasingly dictatorial tendencies, and the consequences of the 17 May Lebanese-Israeli agreement.

Le Matin: If I understand the situation correctly, you and your allies think it is impossible to separate an inter-Lebanese settlement from the problem of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement.

Walid Junblatt: They are indeed inseparable. You cannot separate these questions, not even to understand what is happening in Ash-Shuf. The problem of the Lebanese Army's entry into our regions is not a matter of Lebanese sovereignty. It is simply Amin al-Jumayyil's desire to extend his hegemony to the mountains and to govern Druze Ash-Shuf as his government is governing West Beirut. Neither northern nor southern Lebanon interests him. They are regions with Muslim majorities. On the one hand Amin al-Jumayyil does not have the military means of recovering them and on the other, in that hypothesis, he would have to give the populations of these regions some participation in central government, and Amin al-Jumayyil does not want that.

Le Matin: Are you accusing the Lebanese president of behaving more like the leader of a political and religious faction than as head of state?

Walid Junblatt: Amin al-Jumayyil is a Phalangist, nothing else.

Le Matin: After his election you had a more flexible opinion....

Walid Junblatt: For a while it was in fact possible to believe tht he would be the champion of Lebanese national union; we did not want to do anything which might have prevented him from becoming that.

Le Matin: By opposing the Lebanese Army's entry into the Druze regions, are you not preventing Lebanese legality from being asserted throughout Lebanon?

Walid Junblatt: Just because the Phalangists are claiming Lebanese legality it does not mean that Lebanese legality must become Phalangist. We are not opposing Lebanese legality but the fact that it is being misappropriated for the benefit of one party.

Le Matin: In your opinion, how does Amin al-Jumayyil manifest this tendency of which you accuse him?

Walid Junblatt: In everything. The examples are too numerous to cite them all. See for yourself: Amin and the new Lebanese judiciary entirely whitewashed the Phalangists of the massacre of the Palestinians at Sabra and Shatila. It is the Phalangists, or more simply members of Al-Jumayyil's family, that are gradually taking over the key posts. How can a distinction be drawn between the Lebanese Army and the Lebanese Forces when family ties — and you know how important the family is in Lebanon — bind the Al-Jumayyils to the principal leaders of the Lebanese Forces? The same applies to business: The Phalangists are taking control of the entire port of Beirut and of foreign trade — now controlled by a certain Sami Marun, a personal adviser to the president — unbeknown to the Economy Ministry. Against whom does attorney Asad Jirmanus issue his arrest warrants? Against leftwing activists or Beirut Muslims, never against Phalangists. And meanwhile the mechanism of the Lebanese Forces still administers the regions that they controlled before and still levies taxes, including in the district of North Metn, which Amin al-Jumayyil has turned into a small personal state. The 17 May Lebanese-Israeli accord is another proof. Everything shows that General Sharon was not lying when he said even before the negotiations that he had a document drafted with the Phalangist leaders. At the time Amin denied it. But that document was drafted in Beirut with Sharon by his adviser Sami Marun approximately 2 and 1/2 months before Amin al-Jumayyil's election, and the 17 May final accord differs only in minor details from the initial draft. Now I am even sure that Amin al-Jumayyil's election was obtained following an Israeli-Phalangist agreement. And there is a great deal one could say about the way in which Amin al-Jumayyil used the Sabra and Shatila massacre to impose his election on the Muslim leaders of Beirut.

Le Matin: But by rejecting the Israeli-Lebanese agreement, are you not condemning your country to an indefinite military occupation?

Walid Junblatt: That is not the point. On the contrary, the 17 May accord ratifies a permanent Israeli presence in Lebanon, at the same time as it legalizes last summer's Israeli invasion. The result is clear: This accord implies the Syrian presence in Lebanon as a trade-off. Damascus' military, political, and economic interests are threatened, and the Syrians are perfectly justified in defending themselves in Lebanon too.

Le Matin: I have the impression that despite everything, you do not place the Israeli and Syrian occupations on the same level....

Walid Junblatt: No, because Lebanon is an Arab country, and no Arab, and no Lebanese, can agree to its becoming totally or partly an Israeli protectorate. As for the Syrian Army's presence in our country, do not forget that it dates from 1976 and that it was precisely the Phalangists who then asked Syria to send troops.

Le Matin: Will you stay in voluntary exile much longer?

Walid Junblatt: Until the national political agreement that I mentioned to you is achieved. There is no question of my returning to Beirut before then. In any case, what is Beirut now other than a great Phalangist prison?

Beirut Reports Attempted Assassination of Al-Wazzan

NC201026 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1022 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] The Internal Security Forces have indicated that they have uncovered an attempt to assassinate Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan, detained those involved, and identified the quarter behind the operation. We will give you a detailed report shortly.

Radios Report Various Security Incidents

Beirut Radio Report

NC191238 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] A demonstration was staged today in 'Ayn al-Hulwah camp. The Israeli forces intervened by blocking the demonstrators' access to the camp. The demonstrators staged a sit-in strike in Al-Musalli Mosque.

In (Al-'Aqibiyah) in Az-Zahrani District, an explosive device went off on the coastal road near an Israeli position. The extent of damage is unknown because the Israeli forces sealed off the area.

Meanwhile, the Israeli forces have set up a roadblock at the entrance to An-Nabatiyah near Habbush intersection. It is supported by vehicles, observation posts, and earth barriers. The Israeli forces have intensified the checkpoints and patrols in Sidon. Two checkpoints were seen inside the city searching the citizens and vehicles on Ma'ruf Sa'd Boulevard and on Sayniq Bridge.

Security sources indicated that a clash broke out last night between citizens in 'Anjar in Al-Biqa'. The clash developed into battles with automatic arms. The Syrian forces in the area intervened. Two people were killed and several others were wounded.

Clash in Tripoli

NC191554 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] A security source reported a short while ago that clashes have been taking place between B'aqlin and Dardurit in the Ash-Shuf area since 1500 today.

The Israeli army has cut the Sidon-Beirut road since 1600 today.

A security source explained that the explosions which were heard on the Al-Matn coast are the result of four shells which fell in the sea and caused no damage.

In Tripoli a security source reported that at 1610 today shooting was heard in the At-Tall area. It transpires that four gunmen opened fire at a Syrian position in the central building.[as heard] The Syrian soldiers returned the fire. Initial reports say that three people were wounded. One of them is Khalid 'Uwayd, who was one of the attackers. The security source reported that the sound of shooting is still being heard in the area. This was followed by the sound of shellfire resulting in the suspension of traffic and the closure of shops in the Rivoli area.

VOL: Rockets Fired

NC191848 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] The security situation in the mountain has deteriorated and projectiles have fallen on the usual axes from [word indistinct] the coast. While the socialists in Ash-Shuf were directing sniper fire at Dayr al-Qamar and Dayr Durit, a Syrian rocket launcher in upper Al-Matn was pouring its rockets indiscriminately on the coast of Beirut and upper Al-Matn, causing only material damage.

The Voice of Lebanon correspondent reports that a Syrian rocket launcher at 1615 fired 24 Grad rockets in two salvos in 5 minutes. The rockets hit the coast of Beirut and northern Al-Matn as far as ad-Dubayyah. No casualties have been reported.

No sooner had the operation been carried out than tension intensified in the mountain, particularly in Ash-Shuf, where clashes broke out between B'aqlin and Dayr Durit. The clashes continued intermittently until 1730 today. A cease-fire agreement was reached at 1800.

Our correspondent in Ash-Shuf reports that the socialists opened sniper fire in the direction of Dayr al-Qamar and Dayr Durit and later expanded their sniper fire to Binwati and [name indistinct]. At 1730 Qafr Shima was subjected to intermittent sniper fire. Also Suq al-Gharb was subjected to machinegun fire from 'Aytat.

We have just received a report that clashes are now taking place on the axes of Dayr Kushah Bshatfin on the one side and Kafr Qatra, Al-Kanisah, and Dayr al-Qamar on the other. An exchange of gunfire is also taking place on the axes of Khalwat Kafr Him, Al-Jahiliyah, and (Wadi Ibnhlay). The details and results of the clashes are not yet known.

East Beirut Shelling

NC201028 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] Two people were killed and several others were wounded this morning when some Lebanese areas were exposed to shelling. Fires broke out and several cars were destroyed. Security sources say that those killed were Dr Joseph Romanos from Al-Batrun and a girl named Pauline Ma'luf. The sources add that the wounded include an Egyptian, an unidentified person, and Ghassan Qassis. Several wounded persons were treated and left the hospital.

The Al-Ashrafiyah area was exposed this morning to a criminal shelling. Three shells fell in the area, particularly in the Mar Nqula area. Fire broke out near the Foreign and Expatriates Affairs Ministry building. The fire brigade rushed to contain the fire.

VOL on Soviet Advisers

NC200716 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0615 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] In Al-Biqa' it has been noticed that the number of Soviet experts in the area is increasing. In addition to the Palestinian-Syrian conflict, a dispute has emerged between [fugitive Lieutenant]Ahmad al-Khatib and the Syrian forces. A clash between the sides yesterday left 4 Syrians dead, 20 Syrians injured, and 1 civilian killed and 10 others injured.

As a result of this clash, Al-Khatib fled to Tripoli last night with 25 of his men. He immediately met with Sa'id Sha'ban and members of the Islamic unification movement. The meeting came in the wake of clashes in Sahat at-Tall and extended to Az-Zahriyah between local armed men and the Syrian Army. The clashes left Ahmad 'Uwayd dead and injured three Syrians and a number of others.

IDF Intensifies Security

NC200656 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] The Israeli forces have intensified their security measures along the coastal road from Khaldah up to Az-Zahrani in an unprecedented way. These forces cut the international highways between Sidon and Beirut at the Khaldah roadblock for 1 hour during which time hundreds of cars were waiting their turn to pass through with no avail.

At about 1530 an Israeli convoy of vehicles and armored cars passed through Sidon to the mountain. For the first time since the Israeli incursion, the Israeli forces used smoke bombs while the convoy was crossing Riyad as-Sulh Street. An Israeli force mopped up the area between the sea and land near the As-Sindibad coast in Ar-Rumaylah.

Beirut on Tripoli Situation

NC200644 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] In Tripoli a security report indicates that armed men belonging to an armed organization set up a roadblock in the Al-Qabban area in Al-Mina'. The armed men opened fire on a Mercedes belonging to Ibrahim as-Sabbagh, wounding him.

Three armed men attempted to enter the Lido night club near the telephone exchange. The Syrian forces stationed there prevented them. A clash ensued between the two sides in which an armed man, Khalid al-'Uwayd, was wounded. His two colleagues withdrew to return later with several armed men. They clashed with Syrian personnel who returned the fire. There were no casualties.

Commercial places in the area closed down and traffic from the Rivoli area to the At-Tall square was cut from 1600 to 1800.

Death Toll in Majdal 'Anjar

NC201032 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] At the security level in Majdal 'Anjar, with regard to the clashes which broke out between the Syrians and armed organizations, security sources indicate that the number of killed increased to four with the death of two wounded Syrian soldiers. The situation there is returning to normal.

Damascus TV Comments on Al-Jumayyil U.S. Visit

JN192108 Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] The attention of observers and Arab and foreign diplomats is currently focused on Washington, which will witness in the next few days a number of meetings essentially based on the Lebanese problem. In this respect, observers refer to the visits of Amin al-Jumayyil and Menahem Begin to Washington and the bilateral, and possible trilateral, meetings which will be held at the White House. The dimensions and repercussions of these visits and meetings are discussed in the following commentary.

The meeting that took place in the French city of Nice yesterday between Amin al-Jumayyil, who was on his way to Washington, and King Husayn of Jordan, who cut short his holiday on an island in the Atlantic Ocean for this purpose, has given observers an indication of the course which the Lebanese regime is taking in selecting the parties with which it wants to discuss the situation in Lebanon and how to end its difficult problem.

National and pan-Arab action to save Lebanon from its tribulation does not necessarily mean that the head of the Lebanese regime should turn to the side which has creatd the Lebanese crisis and, in fact, all the crises in the region. The head of the Lebanese regime should have turned instead to the honest nationalist forces, which are working for the expulsion of the Zionist invaders from Lebanon and the restoration of Lebanon's freedom, independence, and honor. The masses of the Arab people throughout our great homeland, which hope that fraternal Lebanon will heal its wounds and end the long suffering caused by years of civil war and months of Zionist invasion, see in the practices of the Phalangist regime on the domestic front and in its foreign policy, which is inclined toward U.S. imperialism and its collaborators in the Arab arena, a wide gap between the aspirations of the masses and the actual behavior of the Lebanese authority.

There is no doubt that the practices of the Phalangist factional regime against the Lebanese citizens confirm an important fact; namely, that the Lebanese regime, which has lost all the bases of legitimacy and the qualifications of its affiliation to the Arab world by signing the agreement of submission, is playing a complementary role to the Zionist invasion forces in Lebanon. What is the difference between the Zionist forces' action in thrusting thousands of Lebanese and Palestinian citizens in Ansar and other detention camps and the action of the Phalangist factional army in breaking into houses and persectuing and displacing Lebanese citizens?

Syria will not tire of reasserting that the Zionsit invasion forces must withdraw from Lebanon without any conditions. The conditions of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement have begun to bite into the Lebanese body and to expose Lebanon to violent and dangerous tremors. Therefore, the responsibility of the Lebanese regime is to rid the Lebanese of the occupation nightmare and to prevent the aggressors from being rewarded for their aggression. Naturally, this responsibility does not necessarily mean that Al-Jumayyil should hear what Reagan and those running after U.S. solutions say as much as he should hear the cries of the Lebanese citizen who is reeling from his wounds.

Syria, Iran, Libya, PDRY Protest U.S. Maneuvers

JN200837 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0315 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] New York — The permanent representatives of Syria, Libya, PDRY, and Iran to the Untied Nations have expressed their strong protest against the maneuvers to be held by the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force in the Middle East and Africa next month. In a message sent to the president of the UN Security Council, the representatives asserted that these maneuvers are a direct interference in the internal affairs of the countries of these two areas and constitute a serious threat to their security and independence.

The message affirmed that the establishment of the Rapid Deployment Force is part of the U.S. Administration's policy of aggression and interference in the affairs of other states under the pretext of protecting its interests. The message explained that the presence of this force violates the UN Charter and international law.

Ash-Shar' Returns to Damascus From Tehran

JN191843 Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Faruq ash-Shar' returned to Damascus this evening from Tehran after he delivered a message from President Hafiz al-Asad to Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i.

ATTN JORDAN AAMM
REF TA201003 JERUSALEM DOMESTIC HEBREW 201000 -- ISRAELI CABINET UNANIMOUSLY ENDORSES IDF REDEPLOYMENT PLAN

Begin Cancels Planned Washington Visit

TA191505 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] Prime Minister Menahem Begin will not go to the United States. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports that an announcement about this has already been passed on to the United States. Personal reasons were cited.

The prime minister's office in Jerusalem has not yet commented. The prime minister had been scheduled to leave for the United States next Monday, 25 July, at the invitation of President Reagan and return to Israel on Friday. Again, the prime minister will not go due to personal reasons.

Begin Comments

TA201001 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0957 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] This morning the prime minister did not give any details on the personal reasons that prompted him to cancel his visit to Washington next week. He only apologized to the ministers for not having made them privy to his decision before the official announcement was reported. He refrained from disclosing this for fear that things would reach the public before President Reagan had heard about the decision from him.

Our correspondent Moshe Hakohen adds that the ministers who heard the prime minister did not request any further explanations.

Arens 'Likely' To Go

TA200535 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] Jerusalem government sources said last night that as a result of the postponement of Begin's visit to Washington, the defense minister will likely leave for Washington soon to discuss a number of important subjects, such as the development of the Lavi aircraft, the IDF redeployment in Lebanon, and coordination in strategic matters.

Reaction to Cancellation by Media, Opposition

Schiffer Comments

TA191546 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1505 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Report by political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer]

[Text] It is very difficult to obtain at this moment those personal reasons which the prime minister gave for postponing his visit, but perhaps I might add a few details. Menahem Begin held a telephone conversation with U.S. President Ronald Reagan and told him that due to personal reasons, he is forced to cancel his visit to the United States.

We were told by the prime minister's spokesman, Uri Porat, that President Reagan showed understanding for the personal motives. The prime minister and the President decided together that they will coordinate a different date for the visit later this year. Sources in the prime minister's office firmly deny the notion that the reasons are due to health. The prime minister is healthy, we were told by the prime minister's office, and this is not the reason preventing him from going to the United States.

As stated, the prime minister detailed his personal reasons for not leaving the country, but we do not have the details. In any case, it has long been known that Menahem Begin was very hesitant about going to the United States, and we were told by some sources that he did not have any particular issue to discuss with the head of the U.S. Administration at present, while the Lebanese issue is stuck and there is still no arrangement in the foreseeable future. Also, there is no formal U.S. proposal, nor any Israeli proposal either.

The preparations for the prime minister's visit were carried out slowly and caused quite a bit of concern in the Israeli Embassy in the United States, as well as in the U.S. Administration, which until this very moment did not know for how long he would come, and who he would like to meet.

However, it should be noted here that those close to the prime minister used to reject with anger those coming to them — including us — with reports about the visit being postponed. Even 2 days ago, when we were about to broadcast a report about the visit being postponed, Cabinet Secretary Dan Meridor refused to confirm this report and the Prime Minister's spokesman treated it with scorn. Now we have final confirmation that Menahem Begin will not go to the United States, and that the visit will be postponed to another time which has not yet been decided.

Schiffer on Retirement Speculation

TA200534 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Report by political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer]

[Text] As scheduled, this morning the prime minister will hold ministerial consultations to discuss the plans for the IDF redeployment in Lebanon. This will be in pursuit of the debate that began several weeks ago. The topics that will be discussed will be: how far to withdraw; the length of time the redeployment will take; and the way the IDF will handle the evacuated areas. It is no secret that the intention is to redeploy, within a number of months, along the Al-'Awwali River line, hand the area over to the Lebanese Army, and at the same time make sure that the IDF patrols could tour the areas that will be cleared. As an extraordinary case, this morning Deputy Prime Minister David Levi will also participate in the deliberations. He was personally invited by Menahem Begin to join the debate.

Meanwhile, the assessments and attempts to provide an answer to the question of why Menahem Begin decided to postpone his visit to the United States were rife last night. Strangely enough, it was sources associated with the Herut ministers who expressed the opinion that this may be the first step toward retirement. These sources told me that it looks as though the prime minister has decided to resign soon. This Saturday, Prime Minister Menahem Begin will celebrate his 70th birthday. In an interview he granted to the Voice of Israel on 10 September 1980, he said that on his 70th birthday, he will retire from all public activity.

[Begin Begin recording] When 70, I will retire completely from all politics, from the Knesset and the Cabinet. On the Sabbath following the 9th of Ab, when I mark my 70th birthday, my job will have been over and people younger than myself will receive the reins or any other job. There is not a force in the world that will be able to convince me otherwise, and you can hear my determination. I pledge unequivocally.

[Unidentified correspondent] So who will replace you?

[Begin] The person the Herut Party center will elect. [end recording]

Let us point out that later the prime minister rescinded his statement, but the rumors today are persistent. A source very closely associated with the prime minister told me last night: Begin will not resign, either this coming Sabbath or in the next few months. He plans to continue to conduct the affairs of the state, as he has been doing. Another source said: Begin will not leave as long as the sons are out in the front, in Lebanon.

It is worth mentioning that the prospects that the prime minister will retire has become a constant topic for discussion among the ministers. Every Sunday, at Cabinet sessions, they examine Menahem Begin's conduct, the way he talks, and his participation in the deliberations. After the sessions, a guesswork game is being conducted on the succession. One of the most common assumptions is that Yitzhaq Shamir might win the post of prime minister as a compromise candidate for a very brief period until the other successors — candidates such as David Levi, Moshe Arens, Yoram Aridor, 'Ezer Weizman, or others — manage to prepare for the decision. Work behind the scenes continues, and the postponement of the trip to the United States will only add a measure of urgency to them.

Further Commentary on Postponement

TA191652 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 19 Jul 83

[*Ma'ariv* commentator Yosef Harif interviewed by IDF Radio reporter Ya'aqov Elon]

[Text] [Elon] What, in fact, is the reason for the postponement of the prime minister's visit to the United States?

[Harif] The avowed reasons are personal. No one has heard anything beyond the fact that the phone call between Begin and President Reagan was made from the prime minister's residence, and it was only after that that Begin phoned his office and announced what he had said. I imagine that the explanation — the personal reasons — are really not connected with health matters, but it is undoubtedly connected to the prime minister's feeling, as has been reflected throughout the last period, that he is not convinced that this is exactly the time to make the visit.

In any event, one thing is clear: The decision was not a sudden one. As long ago as a week, as is the custom in such cases, an advance group was scheduled to be sent to the United States to break the ground or prepare the media — for all the security measures and so on — and the prime minister commented that perhaps it was not so important, that they should not leave just yet. Perhaps this was the first hint that he did not intend to take up the invitation he received from President Reagan. I say all this in order to illustrate that it was not a sudden thing, and it was not something that was born today. I assume that the prime minister considered everything and reached the conclusion that this is not the right time to make the visit. It is not practical.

First of all, Al-Jumayyil will go there. The prime minister will consider, after that, what the Americans have to say. During the 2 days that he would have been there, he would not have been able to carry out any special mission, because all the moves recently have been wonderfully coordinated between Washington and Jerusalem. The prime minister has no special desires at this moment, and so they decided — as they expressed it in English — on later this year [last three words in English]. It may be assumed that after the High Holidays, around October, the visit will take place.

[Elon] Yosef Harif, what, in your opinion, is the meaning of this postponement from the aspect of the IDF deployment in Lebanon?

[Harif] I think this has no great significance, for the simple reason that this gradual, creeping withdrawal that has begun there has been done with the agreement of the United States. The United States, as stated in personal conversations with the ambassador and here in Jerusalem, explained that it cannot prevent this and, in fact, stressed that it understands Israel's position from the aspect — if we can call it that — of improving the lines. This week Israel asked the United States to take advantage of Amin al-Jumayyil's visit to explain several truths to him that are perhaps not clear enough to him, from the practical viewpoint.

Thus the routine contacts are giving Israel full satisfaction from the aspect of the ability to reach the highest echelons in the U.S. Administration. And in this context the issue you now touched on — that is the redeployment — will be done more speedily in the future so that from the aspect of issues, from the aspect of substance, nothing has been harmed if the prime minister postpones his trip. This is all the more so since everybody knows that the cow wants to feed the calf even more than the calf wants to suckle; that is, in general, all Israel's prime ministers and — in this context Mr Begin too — have always looked for ways to reach the President. This time, it seems to me, more than Mr Begin wanted, the U.S. Administration was interested in the prime minister's visit.

Labor's Peres Questions Move

TA191956 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres said that the postponement of Mr Begin's visit to the United States is not surprising, and poses heavy questions about Mr Begin's ability to function.

The Labor Party Second Generation called on the prime minister to fulfill his promise to resign on his 70th birthday. The state of Israel cannot afford a part-time prime minister, said the Second Generation.

Alignment Seeks Public Discussion

TA200542 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] The opposition is demanding that the prime minister explain to the public the reasons why he canceled his visit to Washington. The Alignment is moreover examining the possibility of submitting for public discussion the issue of the prime minister's health condition. Sources in the prime minister's office have totally denied reports that he had postponed his visit to Washington for reasons of health, and in Washington it was reported that the postponement furthermore has nothing to do with poliltical differences of opinion.

The official explanation provided was personal reasons, but U.S. officials who wished to remain anonymous emphasized that Menahem Begin's health has been poor for some time now, and his spirits have been low ever since his wife's death last year. They believe the prime minister's health was also detrimentally affected by the increasing domestic criticism over the war in Lebanon. According to one of those officials, people who have recently met with Menahem Begin have said that he looks extremely weary and they believe that this results from a combination of factors — physical and psychological alike.

Press Commentary, Analysis

TA200850 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0430 GMT 20 Jul 83

[From the review of morning press editorials]

[Text] *Ha'aretz* says that even if we accept the postponement of Mr Begin's visit to Washington — hoping that nothing will happen to the fabric of relations we have with this friendly superpower — then still the doubts on Mr Begin's ability to function receive further impetus following his decision. Many signs have for a long time been pointing to his weakness. Giving up the trip to Washington, according to the paper, can do nothing but bolster the impression that Mr Begin is in no condition that would allow him to keep a firm hold of the reins here at home, in the Cabinet, in the coalition, and in his own party — the Likud.

Davar writes that the prime minister would be well advised to help dispel the mystery that has surrounded his spirits and health over the last few months. He is not the first political leader who for a long time has been enveloped in a dense fog of rumors on serious ailments, and still continues to function. Nor is it the first time that Mr Begin himself has experienced a low such as this, but these precedents do not justify — as the paper puts it —public apathy toward the prime minister's current show of retreat from the public he is supposed to be leading. The problem is not a partisan affair, and certainly there is no intention whatsoever here to attempt to strike at a man who has recently experienced so much grief. The complaint is directed not at citizen Menahem Begin, but at the prime minister of Israel, who is ultimately responsible — in deed and misdeed alike — to the decisions that determine the fate of the country.

The Jerusalem Post writes that in the political community the cancellation, even if only for now, is bound to be taken as corroboration of the persistent rumors that Mr Begin, who will be 70 tomorrow, is ailing — as the paper puts it — whether in body or spirit or both, and incapable of properly discharging his duties as prime minister. It will take more than strong denials to spike these rumors.

'Al Hamishmar writes that the prime minister, who for a long timehas not been functioning properly, despite the stories spread by his spokesmen on his sound health, must show courage in order to tell the truth outright and draw the inevitable conclusions. How long will it be possible to deceive the people and conceal the truth about Mr Begin's inability to function as prime minister? Is the fear of a premature war of succession sufficient justification, as the paper phrases it, to entrusting the rule of the country in the hands of a sick, morose, and depressive man? Those who wish Mr Begin well must advise him to submit his resignation. This will help his health, and even more so that of the country.

Cabinet Unanimously Accepts IDF Redeployment Plan

TA201003 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] The Cabinet has approved the plan to redeploy the IDF units in Lebanon. The decision was accepted unanimously. It was reported that the IDF will redeploy in Lebanon in accordance with a plan suggested by the General Staff Command.

Our political correspondent, Shim'on Schiffer, reports that it was agreed that the specifics of the redeployment will be settled by the prime minister, the defense minister, and the foreign minister.

Al-'Awwali River Plan Chosen

TA201049 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1045 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Excerpt] The new IDF redeployment line in Lebanon will be along the Al-'Awwali River line. This was reported prior to the Cabinet session. The withdrawal will be carried out in stages, and will last approximately 3 months. This has been reported by our correspondent Moshe Hakohen.

Redeployment Objectives Examined

TA200630 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] The redeployment that is best for the IDF in Lebanon willbe along the Al-'Awwali River. The principle guiding the IDF top echelon is to limit the burden currently encumbering the army, and to allow the units to deploy along a line that will remove them from the problematic areas in the Ash-Shuf area. Here is a report by our military correspondent, Shmu'el Tal:

[Begin recording] The IDF redeployment along a new line in Lebanon is primarily intended to remove the army from the Ash-Shuf and Beirut outskirts areas, where the interfactional problems, the difficulties with the multinational force, and the terrorist incidents are highest. In addition to limiting the number of attacks on IDF soldiers, the redeployment will make it possible to relieve the burden placed on the shoulders of the reserve soldiers and permit the IDF to hold more training exercises, replenish its stocks, and redeploy.

The line most desirable for the IDF is the Al-'Awwali line — from the mouth of the river north of Tyre eastward through Karkha and (Basri) — from where it will continue northeast toward Al-Mukhtarah. The ministers have already heard a general outline of this plan, and they will again hear it. One can rather safely assume that the IDF will retain the authority to determine precisely on what hill an observation post will be established, and where along that line a position will be set up, or whether there is a need for a defensive fence or not, and how the patrols and the searches will be carried out. Sealing the line will permit the IDF to devote more attention to combatting the terrorists in southern Lebanon as well.

The Al-'Awwali line is the southernmost to which the concept that served as the basis for the war applies — namely to secure the northern part of the country against artillery fire. The distance between that line and the Israeli border is some 40 km.

It is not yet clear whether the city of Sidon will be included within the redeployment region. Here then is a dispute over the question of whether control over another 150,000 Arabs is preferable to sitting next to them. None of the plans presented to the Cabinet mentions leaving Jabal al-Baruk or evacuating Al-Biqa', and even the redeployment line along the Al-'Awwali encompasses Jabal al-Baruk from the west. When the IDF begins leaving the area, it will be done in stages in order to observe how the Lebanese Army and the multinational force manage the evacuated area and ensure that no terrorists enter it.

At present, the Lebanese Army numbers some 26,000 troops — but onpaper only. Most of them are volunteers, and the commanders of that Army say that 60,000 troops could be the attainable target within 5 years. The problem of the number of troops is not the only problem the Lebanese Army has, however, and the difficulty there is how — if at all — orders are being carried out once they reach the realm of the interfactional dispute and conflict. There are Muslim, Shi'ite, Muslim-Sunni, and Christian brigades. If the nightmare envisioned by some of the sectorial leaders in Ash-Shuf materializes, and a civil war begins there once the IDF leaves, it would be difficult to speculate how the Lebanese Army will behave. This perhaps is the reason why the IDF is doing everything in its power to evacuate the Ash-Shuf area while quiet prevails there. [end recording]

Cease-Fire Line Incident With Syrians Reported

TA190944 Tel Aviv Ha'aretz in Hebrew 19 Jul p 1

[Report by military correspondent]

[Text] A Syrian unit that crossed the cease-fire line near Kafr Quq in the eastern sector retreated to Syrian territory after IDF soldiers promised them through loudspeakers that if they dismantled the positions they had built, nothing would be done to them during their retreat. Earlier, warning shots were fired at the Syrian unit.

This extraordinary affair began at dusk on Friday when a group of 20 to 30 Syrian soldiers crossed the cease-fire line northeast of Kafr Quq. The division line in this area is clear. An Israeli unit in one of the positions in the areas noticed that the Syrians were digging trenches and building positions. The soldiers at the Israeli outpost were ordered to open fire with automatic weapons but not to aim at the Syrians. Several soldiers retreated after the warning shots,but the following day Syrian soldiers were again seen in the trenches.

At this point it was decided to talk to the soldiers in the new outpost through loudspeakers. Arabic-speaking personnel arrived on the site and informed the Syrian soldiers that if they dismantled the positions and retreated, fire would not be opened at them. Untargeted warning fire was directed near the Syrians at noon,and an Israeli tank even fired some shells about an hour later. At this point, the Syrians were told that if they dismantled their positions and retreated to their territory, fire would not be opened on them. About 30 minutes later the Syrians began dismantling their positions, apparently after their headquarters ordered them to do so. At around 1500, the Syrian soldiers completed their job and returned to their territory.

The area of Kafr Quq is one of the most sensitive points on the line separating the IDF from the Syrian Army. On the afternoon of the same day, there were two attempts to approach two other IDF outposts south of Kafr Quq. Fire was opened in both instances, which was returned by the Syrians.

Envoy to Egypt Returns For Consultations

TA200957 Tel Aviv Ha'aretz in Hebrew 20 Jul 83 p 1

[Text] Israeli Ambassador to Cairo Moshe Sason came to Jerusalem the day before yesterday, 18 July, for consultations about the latest turn in Egypt's policy toward Israel in view of the statements by Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali. Ghali stated that Egypt would not send its ambassador to Tel Aviv even after Israel announced the dates of the withdrawal from Lebanon, but only after the implementation of the withdrawal from all of Lebanese territory.

Yesterday Jerusalem political sources said that Israel regarded this statement with the utmost gravity. The Labor Party reaction

team called upon Egypt yesterday to cancel the ambassador's special leave and send him back to Israel. This was reported in an announcement to the press.

Whatever the gaps in the two countries' positions and however pointed the argument between them, the suspension of the ambassador's service solves nothing. No action of severance would be helpful to anyone who wanted peace and its expansion, the announcement said.

MA'ARIV Analyzes Husayn Message, Overtures

TA191041 Tel Aviv Ma'ariv in Hebrew 19 Jul 83 p 5

[Commentary by Shmu'el Segev: "Husayn's Message"]

[Text] The assessment of remarks by Jordan's King Husayn to Hubert Humphrey Jr, a Minnesota attorney general, reflects the dire straits in which the Israeli Government finds itself on the issue of Judaea, Samaria, and the Gaza Strip.

Humphrey arrived from Jordan 5 days ago, and was impressed from his meeting with the Jordanian king last week that Husayn is still contemplating various options to solve the Palestinian problem in cooperation with Israel. Of course, this "signal" does not please the prime minister, who interprets the autonomy plan in ways that can never be attained. Therefore, in reply to a question by Minister Mordekhay Ben-Porat, Begin said this week that he had not received any "message" from Husayn, and that the things he had been told by Humphrey were nothing new.

We need not refer to the exchange of assessments between Begin and Humphrey to conclude that the prime minister does not want to receive a message from the Jordanian king.

An Israeli expert on Arab affairs who is familiar with the affairs of the territories and who has recently resigned his job with the government, told his superior minister that now is the time to launch initiatives on the Palestinian issue. The Israeli expert's conclusion was not based on information arriving through secret channels but from his impression from talks with various figures in Judaea and Samaria about the significance of the latest rebellion in Fatah. According to these people, Syria has "trapped" the fighting Palestinian force in Al-Biqa' and in the Tripoli area and has deprived 'Arafat of the base of support he was relying upon.

Therefore, given the current circumstances, only two ways remain to solve the Palestinian problem:

— A "Syrian solution" which would also entail deliberations about the future of the Golan Heights;

— Or a "Jordanian solution" which would be limited to the question of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

Since these Palestinian figures from the territories believe that Israel will never give up all or even most of the Golan Heights, their own logic has it that Israel must be interested in a political solution. However, the logic of the Palestinians in the territories is not necessarily shared by the Israeli ministers. Therefore, the Cabinet not only prefers to ignore the "message" that Hubert Humphrey did or did not bring along, but also dismisses the professional opinion of experts employed in its service.

All those following the development of the crisis between Yasir 'Arafat and Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad must reach the conclusion that there is a lot of sense in King Husayn's latest "signals" which were conveyed by Hubert Humphrey Jr as well as through other channels. Yasir 'Arafat himself has recently addressed this question.

In an interview with the correspondent of the West German weekly *Der Spiegel*, the PLO leader said that he was willing to apologize and mend fences with the Syrian president on the condition that Al-Asad recognized him as a "warrior." The crisis between the PLO and Syria is no longer about "freedom of decision" for the Palestinian establishment, but about 'Arafat keeping his position as "head of the PLO."

Under these circumstances, many people in the territories believe that 'Arafat is no longer capable of fulfilling their aspirations for a solution of the "West Bank" problem, and that he has sacrificed the Palestinian national interests for the sake of Syrian national interests. Therefore, if there is any hope for a solution either based on the Camp David accords or on the Reagan plan it will not materialize with the help of the PLO, but only with that of King Husayn.

King Husayn's "signals" are in some way related to the Lebanese issue. Israeli sources who have been analyzing the failure of the Lebanese Army to take over the 'Alayh area are beginning to doubt whether a "temporary solution" which would enable Israel to withdraw from the Ash-Shuf area and turn it over to President Amin al-Jumayyil is at all attainable.

The Israeli plan for the IDF's redeployment along the Al-'Awwali River until October is based on the assumption that the Lebanese Army will be able to hold its own for a few weeks against Walid Junblatt's Druze forces. Soon after, however, the snow season would be arriving and there would be a freeze in military activities. Until then the Lebanese General Staff would have several units at its disposal to repel Druze attacks.

However, doubts are now emerging as to whether the Lebanese Army would be able to hold its own even for a few weeks. Therefore, in meetings with the United States, Israeli officials are suggesting that the time has come to persuade President Amin al-Jumayyil to give a larger portion of the "piece of pie" to other minorities.

Israel's "heretical thoughts" about Lebanon represent a turning away from the school of thought that directed the Lebanese war. When Israel launched the Lebanese war last June,it aspired, among other things, to create such military conditions as would allow the Christian minority to remain in power in Beirut. However, now that Israel has not achieved its objectives in Lebanon, responsible Lebanese are beginning to reconcile themselves to the demographic situation in Lebanon and helping the Muslim majority to attain its relative share of power.

If President Amin al-Jumayyil also arrives at this conclusion, the way would thus also be paved for a solution in Judaea and Samaria. Various elements among the Palestinian public in the territories may be persuaded that Israel is striving for peaceful coexistence and may be more inclined than in the past to consider Israel's security needs on its eastern border. Therefore, regardless of differences in the assessment of the significance of King Husayn's latest signals, if the "revolution" in Israel's thoughts about Lebanon succeeds, it would also be easier to effect a changeover in the Israeli conception about Judaea and Samaria.

Arens To Present New F-16 Deal to Cabinet

TA191916 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] The defense minister intends to bring the F-16 aircraft deal to the Cabinet as soon as possible. Our military correspondent says that this refers to the 75 planes it had been decided to buy after a similar number had already been supplied to Israel.

Minister Arens thinks that such a large deal — $3 billion — is a matter that must be decided by the entire Cabinet. This week the director general of the Defense Ministry returned to Israel from the United States after his attempts to obtain easier payment terms from the manufacturer of the F-16 had failed.

Sharon Reportedly Contemplates Quitting Cabinet

TA191012 Tel Aviv Ma'ariv in Hebrew 19 Jul 83 pp 1, 15

[Text] Minister Without Portfilio Ari'el Sharon is contemplating quitting the Cabinet, some of his friends have said. According to them, Sharon is not pleased with his forced idleness. Since hisdeparture from the Defense Ministry, Sharon dedicates most of his time to working on his farm. He did not attend the Cabinet session last Sunday and he hardly ever goes to his offices in Jerusalem and Tel Aviv.

One of his friends said yesterday that Sharon is personally happier than ever, since he has always loved forming and now he has the opportunity to do this on a "full-time" basis. According to another friend, Sharon has not explicitly said that he is considering quitting the Cabinet, but his behavior and his answers to questions suggest almost beyond any doubt that he is thinking about retiring. The friend added that although Sharon does not show it, he was very hurt by the lack of support on the part of his colleagues in the Cabinet. "He believes that a serious injustice was done to him," the friend said. "His desire to clear his name is the only thing that prevents him from quitting politics," The friend, who asked to remain anonymous, thus summed up Sharon's hesitations.

Sharon's comments about his friends' speculations that he might quit the Cabinet could not be obtained yesterday.

ALGERIA

ASH-SHA'B Denounces Zairean Intervention in Chad

PM192302 Algiers Ash-Sha'b in Arabic 14 Jul 83 p 1

[Text] For the third time the current OAU chairman has addressed an appeal to stop intervention in the present internal dispute in Chad. But this appeal finds no response or respect on the part of a country that has indeed become a Zionist and imperialist aggressive base threatening all the African peoples and the long arm by which these quarters realize their objectives and designs.

The speed with which the Zairean intervention in Chad took place and the escalation of this intervention at a time when the OAU was seeking to convene the 19th summit office to discuss this problem is an indication of a premeditated plan to paralyze every African action and to internationalize the issue.

Although the imperialist and colonialist forces were careful not to intervene directly in the Chad conflict and were content with fanning the flames of the civil war by supplying the party loyal to them with arms and military equipment, the Zairean intervention did not take place in accordance with a Zairean decision, despite what we know about the agent nature of this regime, but under the prodding of these foreign forces in order to serve their interests and strategy throughout the continent.

It is known that, when Zaire sent its military units to Chad under the Goukouni Oueddei regime within the "African peacekeeping force," it declared that it could not afford to finance those forces, which then did not number one-fourth of the forces it intends to send to Chad today.

So where will this regime obtain the resources to finance this force, which exceeds 1,700 men, as well as the military aircraft and the transport planes?

It is a known fact that this regime is bankrupt and wallowing in a stifling economic crisis that has forced it to pawn the country with the IMF and the international monopolies.

All these facts are sufficient to indicate without any doubt the presence of foreign hands seeking the continuation of the internecine fighting and the civil war in Chad, the "Africanization" of this war, and the Africans' involvement in a whirlpool of conflict that would weaken them, disperse them, and render them helpless and unable to resolve the problems they are facing and, consequently, keep them in the state of servility and backwardness intended for them.

It is not unlikely that the colonialist and imperialist forces, by pushing their agents toward Africanizing the Chad conflict, want to achieve an objective which it has so far failed to achieve thanks to the vigilance of the African people, namely to strike at the OAU itself by involving its members in the Chad conflict — which would cause them to fight among themselves and divide them.

The danger is great and dual, both to the OAU as an organization that has become the target of the world imperialist forces and to the future of the Chadian people who, since independence, have been deprived of their fundamental right to live in peace and stability.

For this reason the OAU has a great responsibility; it calls for speedy action to contain the Chadian problem and prevent it from developing into an African conflict, by doing everything possible to persuade African countries not to interfere in that country and to devote all efforts to enabling the two disputing Chadian parties to stop resorting to force and to revert to dialogue in order to resolve their differences peacefully.

Working to contain this "explosive spot" in Chad by the OAU's throwing all its weight behind the efforts to bring about dialogue with the aim of reaching national conciliation in Chad will thwart the enemies of Africa and save its peoples, including the Chadian people, from futile conflict and enable them to devote their attention to the sublime objectives from which the foreign forces are trying to distract them, namely to fight backwardness and break away from the orbit of serving other people's interests.

LIBYA

Reports on Tunisian Prime Minister's Visit

Arrives for Meeting

LD191555 Tripoli JANA in English 1410 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] Tripoli, Shawwal 9, July 19, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Mr Mohamed Mzali, the Tunisian prime minister, arrived in Tripoli at 10:30 p.m. today heading a high-level delegation to take part in the proposed meeting between the Tunisian Cabinet and the General People's Committee.

The delegation was given a warm reception which expressed the strong ties between the two peoples. Mr Mzali was received at Tripoli airport by Mr 'Aziz at-Talhi, secretary of the General People's Committee, members of the General People's Committee, the Jamahiriyah's [word indistinct] envoy to Tunis, the Tunisian envoy to Tripoli and the head of Arab diplomatic missions to the Jamahiriyah and some Libyan Armed Forces officers.

Premier Mzali made a statement to JANA in which he said: "Before all, I would like to express my happiness and pleasure to visit Jamahiriyah along with a large number of my colleagues to attend meetings of the higher joint committee, which was decided upon following Brother Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's visit to Tunisia in February 1982. I would also like to address my greetings of brotherhood to Libya, its leader and masses. Tunisia's president, government and people are determined to march along the path of genuine solidarity, organic integration and adherence to the unionist programme in our future relations so as to guarantee for our two countries and the Arab nation greater strength, self sufficiency and prosperity".

He added: "President Habib Bourguiba and his Brother Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi have charted the path for us in the General People's Committee and the Tunisian Government to materialise the decisions taken during Colonel Al-Qadhdhafi's visit to Tunisia and which were contained in the official joint statement on 27 Feb 1982."

Answering a question on the effectiveness of economic integration as an advanced step on the road of comprehensive Arab unity, he said: "Comprehensive Arab unity is our sacred goal and could be arrived at through economic integration, unification of educational curricula, linking the media organs, uniting cultural and social policy. The economy is extremely important and vital. It needs unionist and a nationalist outlook. Such a unionist outlook is best formed through educational, cultural and media programmes. For if our young generation starts to acquire unionist culture and education this will be a great gain for our generation".

He said: "I personally rely on economic integration and believe that some positive steps were already taken and others will undoubtedly emerge from our meetings. I also believe in educational and media work. I visited Libya ten years ago as a minister of national education to lay the foundations and principles for an integral Libyan-Tunisian educational endeavour".

In conclusion he expressed his gratitude for the warm reception he was accorded. He said: "This session will be followed by others in Tunis and Tripoli every six months. Their results will be fruitful, thanks to the determination of the two leaders and that of us all to realise our peoples' common destiny".

The Tunisian delegation comprising the foreign minister, Mr Beji Caid es-Sebsi; minister of interior, Driss Guiga; minister of transport and communications, Mr Sodok Ben Jomaa; minister of culture, Mr Bechir Ben Slama; minister of agriculture, Mr Lassad Ben Osman; minister of social affairs, Mr Mohamed Ennaceur; minister of education, Mr Fredj Chedli; minister of housing, Mr Moncef Bel Hadj Amor; minister of information, Mr. Abd ar-Razzaq al-Kafi; and the governor of the Tunisian Central Bank, Mr Moncef Belkhodja.

Al-Qadhdhafi Opens Meeting

LD191557 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution today opened the joint meeting of the Jamahiriyah General People's Committee and the Council of Ministers of the sister Republic of Tunisia to discuss further means of strengthening and developing integration between the two countries. The first step toward achieving full unity between the two sister countries was laid by the brother leader and the president of Tunisia, Habib Bourguiba.

The brother leader of the revolution spoke at the opening meeting about the firm relations of cooperation between the two sister countries and the future prospects of this cooperation, which constitutes a pan-Arab unionist act for the benefit of the Arab nation.

Al-Qadhdhafi Speech

LD192136 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1256 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Speech by Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to the joint meeting of the Jamahiriyah General People's Committee and the Tunisian Council of Ministers in Tripoli on 19 July — recorded]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

I have the pleasure of attending this historic meeting on this memorable day of the meeting of the representatives of the fraternal Tunisian Government and the secretaries of the popular committees of the Jamahiriyah in a fraternal and practical meeting and in a unionist manner. This is an historic initiative realized for the first time. I consider it the cornerstone of the work of building the unified structure of the Arab nation to marshal our dispersed people in order to (?cement) the sources of strength and ensure clear victory. [passage indistinct]

At one time, our countries were under colonialism and under protection. Those were the worst conditions which the sons of the revolution lived through. However, this nation will not die, and its defeat cannot be [word indistinct]. Even if it is overpowered for a while, it is capable of marshaling its strength and rising [words indistinct]. After that dark period of colonialism and protection, colonial (?domination) was eliminated and protection fell off (?as a result) of the struggle waged by our Arab countries in all regions. [passage indistinct] Now we have achieved the minimum, the independence of the Arab nation, the existence of the Arab nation on earth and under the sun, [word indistinct] its pan-Arabism, its identity, and its respectability. Tunisia, which used to be a French colony, which France desired to frenchify and to crush nationally and religiously, [words indistinct] now is an Arab and Islamic land.

Paris used to dream that Tunisia would always be a protectorate belonging to France. The credit for the independence of Tunisia goes to the heroic struggle of President Habib Bourguiba and [words indistinct] the Destour Party, which brought together the elite of the free Tunisians who had rejected colonialism and decided to struggle for Arab Tunisia, Islamic Tunisia, independent Tunisia Today we sit in this place in Tripoli, and this has not come about in a vacuum. We must [words indistinct]. We must admit that President Habib Bourguiba has reached an understanding with me personally, a conviction in the fraternal dialogue in the [word indistinct] of responsibility and to face the various problems bravely, until we agreed on this joint action which [words indistinct].

This meeting is the fruit of [words indistinct] even if it was at times a hot dialogue [words indistinct]. The enemy is the one who has failed. The one who rejoices at our misfortune is the one who has failed. [passage indistinct] This action, no matter how modest, has been agreed upon by both sides, and this in itself is a certain guarantee that it will bear fruit [words indistinct].

We must not disappoint the masses: the Tunisian masses, which have placed confidence in this government and entrusted it with managing their affairs and resolving their political and economic problems; and the Libyan masses, which chose the

basic popular congresses and elected the people's committees that [word indistinct] now form the General People's Congress. The General People's Congress comprises the secretaries of the local, qualitative people's congresses in the Jamahiriyah. The [words indistinct] general people's committees at the Jamahiriyah level comprises the secretaries of the local [word indistinct] people's committes. This is the pyramidal structure of the people's committees which have formed the General People's Committee which is now meeting with the [Tunisian] Council of Ministers.

[Words indistinct] you are mandated by the masses, and the presence of the secretaries of the Libyan people's committees and that of ministers from Tunisia in (?these premises) have one objective in fact: to serve the masses, to manage their affairs, and to carry out the wishes of the masses. [passage indistinct]

I say this is a great day because this is the first time such a meeting has taken place. It is taking place by agreement. We are now setting an example of joint Arab action; the two countries have agreed upon the method of unified, measured, and firm action.

Naturally, we do not mean by this to impose a veto on the mass movements in Libya and Tunisia, which aim at quick work for unity, with intensive steps to attain unity, integration, and toeliminate borders and obstacles between the two countries. We do not impose a veto on popular referendums in Libya or Tunisia. I have no objection today if the masses in Libya were to rise and consider themselves a front of the Tunisian fronts [words indistinct].

Today we deal with existing facts. Today we trust our brothers in Tunisia who shoulder their responsibility, led by President Habib Bourguiba. As long as the Tunisian people trust these officials, we must deal with them as we dealt with every Tunisian citizen. Internal matters concern the Tunisians.

Internal Libyan matters concern Libyans. We begin our work from the point where the work of the masses in Tunisia and Libya ends. The work of the masses in Libya has ended in the formation of this general people's committee. The Tunisian masses' work has ended with the creation of this government.

Hence, we must accept these existing facts and do all that we can to bring unity closer, to solve the problems, and meet the demands of the masses in Tunisia and Libya.

[Words indistinct] are proud of the work we do. There are, however, some who would cast doubts about it from the start. There are some who wish it to fail. They are in various places. There are enemies of Libya and enemies of the Arab nation. They do not want to see us united, independent, and able to solve our problems. They fan them in fact. As you can see in Chad, the Chadians are fighting each other. The imperialist powers and those riding on their bandwagons have poured oil on the fire. They are happy to see civil war break out in Chad. Every imperialist power gives more arms to both sides. Their policy is to divide and rule. They wish to see an international problem [words indistinct] so that they can widen the conflict. The aim is to cast doubt on the Arabs' ability to do something by themselves. They want the Arabs to remain subdued under imperialism in need of consulting the foreigner, and [word indistinct] must be foreign and culture also foreign. Just as I said a short while ago: There is an attack on the Arab culture in Tunisia and at one time in Libya. They belittle the Arab mentality, the Arab heritage. All this is intended to deprive us of all means of strength and self-reliance, to turn us into weak people in the face of the enemy. The enemy tries constantly to make us lose confidence in our capability and potential and tries to belittle them. Our action here is opposed to the wishes of imperialism.

Imperialism wants to show Tunisia as unable to solve its problems except (?with the help of) imperialist forces, and Libya as unable to solve its problems unless it aligns itself to a foreign power. For the Tunisians and Libyans to meet and solve their own problems is a grave matter for the imperialists. Hence, they will do all they can to strike at this action in order to protect their own interests and the interests of their peoples. They care nothing about the interests of our peoples. They wish for our peoples nothing but backwardness and destitution because these things serve their interests and enable them to wrest our capabilities and to exploit our strategic position for their and their peoples' interests.

The actions of imperialism make clear to us how our peoples have been sacrificed so that the peoples of Europe, the imperialists, may live: The Libyan people should be destroyed for the sake of the Italian people; the Tunisian and Algerian peoples be destroyed for the sake of the French people.

[Words indistinct] this domination, this colonial interference, all this serves the interests of the peoples of the colonial states at the expense of the interest of our peoples. I place confidence in [word indistinct] our Tunisian brothers who have fought French colonialism and domination.

Despite the fact that this people is small with limited [word indistinct] and limited capability, it triumphed over France and its hellish plans aimed at destroying pan-Arabism, Islam, its culture and heritage, and thus [words indistinct] the future of the Tunisian people so that the latter [word indistinct] through France's line [words indistinct]. But perfidious colonialism failed and was wrecked by the Tunisian popular struggle led by President Habib Bourguiba and the Destour Party.

This is a [words indistinct] success. [words indistinct] the stage of building socialism, the stage of equality, the stage of the distribution of wealth to the sons [word indistinct] of the homeland in Libya, in Tunisia [word indistinct], the distribution of wealth [word indistinct], the land for all, wealth for all, equal [word indistinct] for all: A house belongs to he who lives in it; the land to he who ploughs it; and a car to (?he who drives it). Each citizen is equal with respect to power, wealth, and arms, as well as with regard to the defense of the homeland [word indistinct]. Defending the homeland and carrying arms is now the duty of all citizens.

We do not interfere in the choice of our Tunisian brothers: to set up a republican regime, a presidential regime, to have elections and parliaments, and so forth. Our ideological opinion of these matters is clear, but we do not interfere in the measures that Tunisia adopts in this regard.

Despite the existence of a real obstacle to Arab unit [words indistinct] serious work has continued in the cause of Arab unity since the start of the great 1 September Revolution. The Arab nation constitutes a great region. It has passed through an historic stage. However, despite our efforts the Arab nation has, unfortunately, certain regional differences. We believe that these matters should no longer create difficulties for us. It is possible to have Arab unity that can absorb all differences and conflicts that exist within our countries in our Arab homeland. Thus there can be a republic, a jamahiriyah, and perhaps even one day there can be a kingdom within the one Arab unity. If these prove incapable of surviving however, they will be buried. Anything that loses its progressive character will lose its connection with statehood and (?vanishes). I cannot ignore Arab realities. But I declare that this cannot act as a veto on revolution in the Arab homeland or on the right of the masses to take initiatives. I leave these matters to the people. However, I cannot ignore Arab realities in the work for Arab unity. For the sake of Arab unity, we must not try to freeze Arab realities until [word indistinct] takes place.

I work for activating Arab realities toward unity, which would absorb all Arab conditions now present even if they seem conflicting. (?Naturally there is no real conflict between a jamahiriyah and a republic). He who loses his progressive character will lose the battle and fall. Thus we can undertake a unifying action that can absorb republics, jamahiriyahs, amirates, and kingdoms. The king can remain king; republics can remain republics. Tunisia can remain Tunisia for as long as it wants with the present regime of its choice. But this should take place within the framework of unity, within the caravan of Arab unity. Libya remains with its jamahiri regime [words indistinct].

I believe that if we understand this position and begin to work, we will overcome a huge political and even psychological obstacle to Arab unity. Such an obstacle has caused numerous problems. In our rush for Arab unity we see contradictions among the Arab countries. We collide with these contradictions in the form of revolution, or mutiny, or even plotting. But today we state that this nation is one and that it must safeguard its unity in order to form a respected and feared power using its own capabilities to defend itself. We want it to advance and overcome backwardness. The true nature of the Arab nation is sufficient to act as a factor of unity capable of absorbing all these contradictions. In time these contradictions will interact and perhaps [words indistinct] by peaceful conflict.

Destiny may decree that the Tunisians and Libyans will be the ones to build this new structure and to lay the cornerstones for this unified action. [Words indistinct] to the Tunisian and Libyan arena, this will constitute the minimum limit of this great action that we totally adhere to, and our joint action will succeed.

I say to you that if we really want to avoid the problems that occurred as a result of our attempt and anxiousness to speed up the realization of Arab unity — if we want to avoid these problems at least in relations between the two Arab countries of Tunisia and Libya — then we must rise above contradictions and conflicts and build Arab unity. This is unity. If action is not based on unity, it becomes false action, and this leads to new grounds for conflict. However, if we believe that our work is serious and sincere, I believe we will avoid the numerous problems that used to occur. But what is this Arab unity to which we should (?aspire)? According to this unity the Arabs should meet and solve their own problems and exploit their potential. Once Tunisian and Libyan economic and social problems are solved by joint action there will be Arab unity.

At your meeting here there is really no great difference between a Libyan and a Tunisian. If there is some lack of harmony between you at this very moment, this is no more than occurs between a group of Libyans from one town and a group from another town. Libya abounds with great economic potential despite the situation resulting from the drop in oil prices. Oil still constitutes a sea under the feet of the Libyans [words indistinct]. Other than oil, there are minerals that have not yet been exploited. Efforts should have been exerted for the exploration of iron, gold, uranium, magnesium, and other minerals. These wealths are still there and we have begun work on discovering them.

The Libyan population is small; it is increasing quickly but is still small. The area is very big; thus there is no problem in Libya; on the contrary, the Libyan situation is very positive [words indistinct]. On the other hand, Tunisia is a country with a small area and a larger population in relation to area and in relation to the Libyan population. But Tunisia's limited capabilities, the inconformity between the size of the population and the area of land, led to the Tunisian becoming inventive: He was forced to utilize all his genius and capabilities in order to become inventive and [words indistinct].

The commodities that Libya directly needs exist in Tunisia and are manufactured by Tunisia. Thus to us there is no difference between the Libyan and the Tunisian. Some of us studied in Tunisia, skilled technical workers who were made to train more than the Libyan whose circumstances did not force them to train and [words indistinct]. Thus we complement each other [words indistinct]. We express optimism and hope in all available Tunisian and Libyan capabilities, which will create something useful if this work continues with sincerity, devotion and responsibility. It will create something useful to Tunisia and Libya and will be a good example to the Arab (?brothers) [words indistinct].

[Passage indistinct] At least we drink tea together and show that we are brothers and that we are satisfied and assured and tomorrow, when the Libyan side goes to Tunisia, the same thing will happen. Indeed there is in this a challenge to others and an expression of trust in [words indistinct] and your will is strong and is capable of challenging (?the other enemies). Indeed my talk did not have a [word indistinct] and economic nature [words indistinct]. But my talk has taken another nature, it resembles a lecture [words indistinct]. I beseech God to grant us success. Thank you. [applause]

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Premier

LD192141 Tripoli JANA in English 1829 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] Tripoli, Shawwal 9, July 19, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The revolution's leader today received Tunisia's prime minister Mohamed Mzali who arrived here at the head of

an official delegation to take part in the joint meeting of the General People's Committee and the Tunisian Cabinet.

The meeting was attended by Jadallah 'Aziz at-Talhi, secretary of the General People's Committee.

Ministers' Meetings Held

LD192201 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1730 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] Tripoli, 19 Jul (JANA) — Meetings were held this evening in Tripoli between some brother secretaries of the General People's Committees and the Tunisian ministers who are taking part in the meetings of the General People's Committee in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and the Tunisian Council of Ministers. The meetings centered on strengthening cooperation between the two fraternal countries.

During the meetings a review took place of what has been decided in the technical committees formed by the preparatory committee, leading to the realization of strong economic integration that embodies the aspirations of the two fraternal peoples.

U.S. Accused of 'Imperialist Conspiracy' in Chad

LD191927 Tripoli JANA in English 1820 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] Tripoli, Shawwal 9, July 19, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Further details have been disclosed from the imperialist conspiracy against Libya in Chad. This was confirmed by Habre's information minister at an interview with radio "France Inter" during which he claimed that Habre's forces would be advancing to Aozou.

These threats coincided with a provocative decision taken by President Reagan today to urgently dispatch military aid to Chad worth 10 million dollars, as part of the U.S. military involvement in the affairs of Chad.

This move clearly defines the imperialist conspiracy against Libya in Chad where the conflict was originally an internal struggle for power. It is not possible to explain the statement by the rebel member in Ndjamena, the urgent U.S. military aid and the intervention by France, Zaire and others in any other way than a determination to attack Libya.

We have been able to verify that the foreign military intervention is not intended simply to back Habre and support the Chadian people as alleged.

It is rather an open conspiracy to pressurize the Libyan people and undermine their immense revolutionary gains. Furthermore, the U.S. direct and open involvement in Chad's internal affairs demonstrates the extent of the conspiracy and its design. America has been searching for pretexts that can enable it to attack Libya. In the past it had resorted to various false allegations to justify its provocations against the Libyan people and now it is resuming its role once again.

Chad is providing the U.S. with a suitable pretext for extending its tentacles of aggression to Libya despite the fact that all the claims used by Habre's clique and the other parties involved in the military intervention in Chad have been refuted by Libya and the OAU.

MOROCCO

Moroccan-Romanian Commission To Meet in Rabat

LD191549 Rabat MAP in English 1216 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] Rabat, July 19, (MAP) — The fourth session of the Moroccan-Romanian inter-governmental commission of economic and technical cooperation will meet in Rabat from July 25 to 28.

The Romanian delegation will be led by Mr Stefan Andrei, foreign minister and the Moroccan delegation by Mr M'hamed Boucetta, minister of state for foreign affairs.

This session will be preceded by a meeting of the two countries' experts this Tuesday.

ETHIOPIA

Concern Expressed Over U.S. Aid to Chad

AB191900 Paris AFP in English 1752 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] Addis Ababa, July 19 (AFP) — Ethiopia, which this year holds the chairmanship of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), today expressed "serious concern" over reports of growing mercenary [words indistinct] ammunition and supplies to that country.

The American airlift, backed by "so-called technical personnel" said to be enroute to Ndjamena to bolster the Habre government, was "an alarming development which is a cause of serious concern," the Foreign Ministry said in a statement.

"The action envisaged by the U.S. Government constitutes a serious escalation of the conflict in Chad and could only exacerbate the already tense situation in the region," the statement added.

It referred, without being specific, to international media reports regarding the increasing involvement of mercenaries and their recruitment in African and European capitals to say this was "another disturbing development." Such actions would only aggravate the agony and suffering of the Chadian people, the statement said. It repeated calls by OAU chairman Ethiopian leader Mengistu Haile Mariam and last weekend's recommendations of the OAU Bureau for all powers — African and non-African — to desist from any action that could aggravate the situation.

KENYA

DAILY NATION Reports Sentencing of 'Aliens'

EA191358 Nairobi Daily Nation in English 19 Jul 83 p 1

[Text] About 200 aliens were yesterday charged with being in Kenya illegally. They appeared in courts in several parts of the country. Several of them were jailed, others were fined and still others remanded. More are likely to appear in courts today.

In Nakuru, 65 aliens admitted entering Kenya illegally and were jailed for 14 days each. The Nakuru resident magistrate, Mr William K. Tuiyot, also ordered that they be repatriated to their countries after completion of their sentences. The 65 were found at various centres in Nakuru between July 15 and 17 and were also charged with engaging in employment without work permits. Also in the same court were five Nakuru businessmen charged with employing non-citizens in their bars without work permits. They are Mr Daniel Kahara, Mr John Kuria, Coun Benson Karuku, Mr Charles Kagutia and Mr Michael Oduor. They admitted the charges and were fined Sh 500 each.

On the countrywide crackdown, a police spokesman said all the aliens arrested during the weekend will appear in courts today to answer similar charges. More than 118 aliens appeared in courts in Nairobi, Mombasa and Kisumu yesterday, accused of being in the country illegally.

In Nairobi, 35 appeared before the Kibera acting resident magistrate, Miss Mary Angawa, and admitted being in Kenya unlawfully or engaging in employment illegally. One of them, Mr Wilson Gitongo, was charged with being in the country unlawfully and failing to register as an alien. The 35 were remanded until August 1, for record and sentence. Most of them were Tanzanian and Ugandan.

Azia Kanja, an Ugandan, appeared before a Makadara court charged with being in Kenya unlawfully.

In Mombasa, 43 aliens were charged with staying in Kenya illegally before two courts. Twenty-four of them appeared before the senior resident magistrate, Mr Ngacaku Gakuhi, and 19 before the Tononoka district magistrate, Mr Suleiman Bachu. Most of them are women. Those who admitted the charge before Mr Gakuhi were jailed for four months. And those who denied the charge were remanded until August 1, when their cases will be heard. Some claimed that they were Kenyans and Mr Gakuhi asked the prosecutor, Mr Jonathan Musyoka, to investigate the claims. Three elderly women were discharged and told to register themselves immediately. Those who admitted the charge before Mr Bachu were jailed for a month each and ordered to be repatriated to their home countries. A majority of those arrested were Ugandans. Others were from Tanzania, Rwanda and Zaire.

In Kisumu, more than 60 people appeared in courts facing various charges. They included 40 people charged with failing to register themselves. Some of the aliens were still being held at police stations.

In Kisii, 16 aliens were charged and eight of them were fined a total of Sh 8,000 but they could not raise the fines.

SEYCHELLES

Report of Amnesty for Mercenaries in Doubt

MB180935 Umtata Capital in English 0600 GMT 18 Jul 83

[Text] There is some doubt about the reported amnesty granted to six mercenaries held in the Seychelles. Newspaper reports yesterday quoted Seychelles President Albert Rene as saying that six foreign mercenaries that took part in an abortive coup last year have been pardoned. But according to the *Rand Daily Mail, authorities in the Seychelles know nothing of the* presidential pardon.

A Seychelles' Department of Information spokesman is quoted as saying the mercenaries are still on the island and that his department had not been told of the amnesty. He says under a general amnesty last month women prisoners and some men were released. He said a number of other cases have been reviewed, but the mercenaries are not among these people.

Bernard Carey and Roger England of Britain and South Africans Jerry Puren, Martin Dolinchek, Aubrey Brooks, and Robert Simms were sentenced to death for their part in the abortive coup.

SOMALIA

Radio Halgan Reports Explosion in Hargeisa

EA192012 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] Fourteen terrorist soldiers of the Siad Barre dictatorship have reportedly been killed in an explosion at their base in the town of Hargeisa. The blast, which occurred on 16 July, is said to have been caused by explosives planted by fighters of the Somali National Movement wing of the Somali opposition forces. The explosion in the center of Hargeisa came as a shock not only to the regime's soldiers stationed in the base, but to the regime itself as well.

CHAD

Further Coverage of Fighting Near Fada

Information Minister on Situation

JN191754 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1724 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] Ndjamena, 19 Jul (SUNA) — Soumaila Mahamat, information minister and official spokesman of the Chadian Government, has announced that the Chadian National Armed Forces [FANT] are moving in the direction of Fada, some 250 km north of Oum Chalouba.

The minister told journalists today that the Chadian forces will do all they can to liberate every part of Chad that is under Libyan occupation and that the offensive will continue until all occupied territory is liberated.

The minister explained that he could not predict whether the offensive would reach as far as Faya-Largeau, but emphasized that the Chadian forces would do all they can with the means at their disposal.

The minister denied an allegation contained in a journalist's question to the effect that some of the elements supporting Chad are mercenaries. He said that they are friends supporting Chad out of their belief in the justice of its cause. He noted that their support is restricted to maintenance work. The minister asserted that no foreign elements are participating in the fighting alongside the Chadian forces.

The Chadian minister continued: Those who support Chad are different from the mercenaries fighting for Goukouni. Libya and Goukouni have waged war on Chad with the support of thousands of mercenaries from many different nations. They are mercenaries who are paid to wage this war. They have no conviction or special link to the conflict. Those mercenaries cannot possibly be compared with the friendly volunteers who are living under the same conditions we are.

FAN Offensive Reportedly Delayed

AB191954 Paris AFP in English 1902 GMT 19 Jul 83

[By Christian Millet]

[Text] Ndjamena, July 19 (AFP) — President Hissein Habre's planned counter-offensive in northern Chad against insurgents loyal to ousted head of state Goukouni Oueddei could be held up for several days even though some of Mr Habre's advisers want to see the town of Faya-Largeau recaptured as soon as possible.

Mr Habre himself returned unexpectedly to the capital last night after spending nine days at the front leading the successful counter-attack against insurgent positions in the east of the country.

[Words indistinct] (?reappearing) in Ndjamena, just as several members of his [words indistinct] against Faya-Largeau was imminent, raises a question mark over the plans for the days ahead.

Faya was captured by Goukouni's forces on June 24 early in their current war against Mr Habre.

The president's latest move is the more surprising in that recent shipments of French equipment combined with his own involvement in operations — highlighted by the death in action of three of his personal bodyguards — seemed to have turned the tide of the battle in favour of his FAN forces, who had lost a series of battles over recent months.

Information Minister Soumaila Mahamat said today that Mr Habre's return to the capital was due mainly to the "imminent" arrival of Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko, who has sent troops and aircraft to bolster the Ndjamena regime. Chad radio announced officially that President Mobutu would arrive this morning, but Mr Mahamat said that his flight had been delayed by technical problems with his personal jet.

[Words indistinct] to do everything to (?liberate) the capital of the northern region of Chad still occupied by [words indistinct]

Only yesterday several members of [words indistinct] council of Mr Habre's Armed Forces of the North (FAN) said they were practically certain that an attack on Faya-Largeau would be launched before the end of the week. [Words indistinct] spoke of the need to prevent their enemies from reorganising, while others were concerned that last week's Organization of African Unity [words indistinct] ceasefire might work against their interests in the long run. The Habre government has insisted that any ceasefire should be accompanied by "an end to Libyan aggression" and reactivation of the OAU ad hoc committee on outstanding differences between Chad and Libya.

The FAN Command Council members also felt that friendly countries might be distracted by the call for national [words indistinct] and warned that nothing could be [words indistinct] abandoned his Chadian [words indistinct] seemed to think that some of the countries which provided the [remainder of item indistinct]

More on Foreign Involvement in Conflict

Whites Seen in Biltine

LD191814 Kuwait KUNA in English 1640 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] Ndjamena, July 19 (KUNA) — President Hissein Habre's government Tuesday pledged to recover all Chadian territories which have fallen to anti-government rebels led by former President Goukouni Oueddei, amidst reports that white mercenaries are fighting alongside the government troops.

Armed and uniformed white men were reportedly seen two days ago in the northern town of Biltine, fuelling speculations that the government forces were being backed by mercenaries, especially that a senior government official did not deny the reports. Chadian Information Minister Soumaila Mahamat Monday told

reporters here "Chad is a sovereign state and enjoys the right to being assisted even by individuals." He, however, declined to elaborate.

Rebel forces of Goukouni, who was ousted by Habre in June 1982, captured the northern town of [Faya]-Largeau last month at the outset of a new round of the 20-year old civil war.

The government forces have recently appeared set to launch a massive counterattack, to recover the town especially after these forces recaptured the whole eastern sector of the country, including the strategic town of Abeche.

The only white men who officially joined the government troops were French experts dispatched along with modern military equipment by the Paris government under a military cooperation accord the two sides signed in 1976.

Pressed to specify nationality of the white men, the Chadian information minister said "I cannot answer this question, since there might be different nationalities."

The Chadian Government has asked France to send troops to back Habre's forces against the rebels but France was reluctant in this regard. However, the French Defense Ministry said Monday French paratroopers were positioned at the ready across the Chari River, which separates Chad from Cameroon, in case the French residents in Chad were to be evacuated.

The government forces have reportedly captured a Libyan soldier when they recaptured the eastern town of Kalait last week, supporting the government's claims that the rebels were receiving massive backing from Libya. Libya has flatly dismissed the charge. The Libyan soldier, identified as Mas'ud Muhammad, was presented to reporters in handcuffs and told them there were some 1,500 Libyan soldiers and 3,000 soldiers from Nigeria, Benin and Cameroon fighting alongside the rebel forces, according to the reports.

The fighting came to lull in the past week after the government forces recaptured the eastern strategic town of Abeche and a series of communities in the region, but the information minister noted: "There is no doubt about our determination to liberate all Chadian territories." He added that the government troops had not moved to liberate Largeau yet because they still lack the military means to achieve that goal.

Bardai on Government Mercenaries

AB191948 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1800 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] The Transitional National Union Government [GUNT], which has been conscious of the Chadian people's plight from the outset, has refrained from contributing to the aggravation of the conflict which has been internationalized by the national annihilation army. Its patriotic and (?appreciated) attitude could have served as a lesson to all, except perhaps to Hissein Habre of Chad. Unfortunately, events [words indistinct] have proved the contrary.

Thus, several white mercenaries have arrived in Ndjamena at the same time as have French soldiers, specialists in heavy weaponry. The task of the latter is to strengthen their colleagues who are already here and who are undoubtedly overwhelmed by the extent of their mission. This news confirms that Mitterrand's Socialist France, despite official denials by that country and the recent OAU decisions on Chad, has sent men to fight in place of the FAN.

ZAIRE

Mobutu Receives Prospective Saudi Investor

AB160950 Paris AFP in English 0934 GMT 16 Jul 83

[Text] Kinshasa, July 16 (AFP) — Saudi billionaire 'Adnan Kashuqji arrived here with plans to invest 100 million dollars in Zaire, chiefly in its mining industry and agriculture, official sources revealed.

Mr. Kashuqji had a meeting with head of state Mobutu Sese Seko last night after arriving in Kinshasa earlier in the day. The billionaire is being given VIP treatment in Zaire — a reception aboard the presidential yacht and rooms in the "Palace of Marble" generally reserved for visiting heads of state.

The sources described him as a "great admirer" of Marshal Mobutu and suggested that this was behind his decision to invest part of his colossal fortune, estimated at nine billion dollars, in the African state.

Mr. Kashuqji was said to have twice met the Zairian president in Europe and to have become a personal friend.

His investment plans are deeply appreciated in ruling circles in Zaire, where it is seen as proof of growing international business confidence in the country.

Canada Ready for Agreement on Rescheduling Debt

AB191845 Paris AFP in French 1530 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] Kinshasa, 19 July (AFP) — Charles Lapointe, Canadian minister of state for external relations, who has been visiting Zaire since Monday evening, said in Kinshasa today that the Canadian Government is ready to reach an agreement with Zaire on the rescheduling of Zaire's debt to Canada.

Mr Lapointe, who nevertheless did not disclose the amount of Zaire's debt, spoke after discussing cooperation between Zaire and Canada with Zairian Prime Minister Kengo wa Dondo.

The Canadian minister pointed out that this agreement, which was drawn up by the Kinshasa government and submitted to Ottawa for examination, may be signed before the meeting of the "Club of 10" scheduled to take place in Paris before the end of July.

GHANA

Diplomats' 'Dubious Discussions' Detrimental

AB191030 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 19 Jul 83

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline, "Is There No Limit?" the *Ghanaian Times writes on the Ghanaian hospitality. The paper says it is* only in Ghana that foreign diplomats are invited to engage in various activities throughout the country without any restriction. It says in other countries diplomats are not allowed to move beyond a specified radius of their cities of residence without permission from the country's authorities. The *Times* says in Ghana, however, foreign diplomats are freely invited to school speechdays and to durbars to mingle with the people in the true spirit of this hospitality. But this is being mistaken by the diplomats and some of them go about having dubious discussions to the detriment of the hospitality accorded them.

It is the view of the paper that foreign diplomats do not go beyond the norms of diplomatic immunity to cause disaffection for the revolution. [as heard] With some of them openly misusing their accreditation to subvert the revolution, it is necessary to see to it that diplomats adhere strictly to the accepted diplomatic practices.

SENEGAL

French Commission on National Defense Visits

AB191020 Dakar Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] A French parliamentary commission on national defense, led by its chairman, Louis (Darino), was received yesterday by the president of the National Assembly, Habib Thiam, Minister of the Armed Forces Medoune Fall, and the chief of staff of the Armed Forces, General Iddrissa Fall. The delegation, which arrived in Dakar on Saturday night, will stay in the capital for a week. During its visit, the delegation will have the opportunity to visit the Thies Polytechnic School, units of the National Gendarmerie, and French military units based in the Dakar region. It will also hold talks with the Senegalese parliamentary Commission on National Defense as well as with members of the French Embassy and the French cooperation mission in Dakar.

SIERRA LEONE

Stevens: Those Who Fled Were 'Troublemakers'

AB191055 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0655 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] The Sierra Leone president, Siaka Stevens, has said the over 3,000 people who fled to Liberia in May were mere trouble makers and not victims of any political persecution. They were not refugees, he said. President Stevens was speaking for the first time since the refugee incident was reported by the *Daily Observer newspaper. Only the wicked fleeth where no man* pursueth, President Stevens said, noting that some bandits had taken advantage of the situation in the Bowo region of Sierra Leone.

According to the *Daily Observer*'s yesterday issue, President Stevens did not say what the situation was, but informed sources in Freetown say that it was one of the usual violent aftermaths of elections in Sierra Leone; and in this case a dreadful confrontation erupted between two rival political groups, and when a [words indistinct] in a court case involving a member of Parliament was kidnapped and killed.

Asked whether the so-called troublemakers would be prosecuted if they return to Sierra Leone, Mr Stevens said no, and his foreign minister, Abdulai Conteh, added that the government had no intention to take them to court and there is not a single warrant out for anyone. Their farms are there waiting for them.

President Stevens later confessed that Sierra Leone certainly cannot do without Liberia in this age of regional cooperation. He added, the closer we get, the stronger for our mutual benefit. We are one people and we should not allow these little incidents to interfere with us. We here in Sierra Leone have no place in our hearts for acrimony toward Liberia, President Stevens said.

UPPER VOLTA

Ouedraogo Receives French, DPRK, PRC Envoys

AB200750 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0630 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] The head of state granted audiences yesterday afternoon to the ambassadors of France, the DPRK, and China. With the French diplomat, His Excellency Gaston Boyer, Major Jean-Baptiste Ouedraogo raised the question of reviewing the status of the French-Upper Voltan Joint Cooperation Commission. The cornerstone of this body was laid in Paris by the French and Upper Voltan ministers in charge of cooperation, Christian Nucci and Michel Kafando respectively. The second phase of the negotiations will take place in Ouagadougou in order to finalize everything before the end of this year.

The head of state and the ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, His Excellency (Kim Yang-yong), held talks on strengthening and developing bilateral relations between Upper Volta and North Korea. As for the ambassador from the People's Republic of China, he came to bid the head of state farewell at the end of his mission to our country.

ANGOLA

European Parliament MP's Visit UNITA Captives

NC191828 Paris AFP in English 1546 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] Lisbon, July 19 (AFP) — Four members of the European Parliament have visited "liberated territory" inside Angola and seen Czechoslovakian prisoners held by the anti-government movement UNITA, according to a UNITA statement received here today.

The Euro MP's, British Conservative James Scott Hopkins, Olivier d'Ormesson of France, Elmer Brook of West Germany and Licbeyer de Ryke of Belgium, signed the statement jointly with UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi.

(UNITA, the Union for the Total Independence of Angola, is still holding a group of Czechoslovak aid workers seized in March. The women and children in the group have been released).

UNITA's statement, dated from the "central base" in Angola, said that the four were able to confirm that Mr Savimbi already possessed "the means to reconquer the entire country, although despite this he would rather negotiate a way to national reconciliation with the (ruling) MPLA."

Mr Savimbi told the four that his aim was to give Angola a "democratic regime where foreign investments would be respected and guaranteed."

The extent of the military successes and massive support from the people "validated the project of a leader whose objective was to free the country from Cuban, Soviet and East German occupation forces," the joint statement said. It said that the MP's and UNITA agreed that a genuine vote for self-determination in Namibia, which is still administered by South Africa, required Angola to be independent and at peace.

BOTSWANA

President Addresses BDP Anniversary Congress

Discusses Upcoming Elections

MB170501 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1125 GMT 16 Jul 83

[Text] The president, Dr Masire, says the attitude of some opposition parties toward elections and their total ignorance has raised concern in Botswana. This involves their unfamiliarity with the Botswana electoral process, the Electoral Act, as well as their ignorance of the Constitution of Botswana. Dr Masire was speaking at the opening of the 20th anniversary of the ruling Botswana Democratic Party [BDP] in Kanye this morning. He cautioned Botswanans to be aware that the right to vote for a leader and a political party of their choice was a precious possession. Dr Masire said those who do not use this opportunity are in fact saying: We do not really care who governs this country. This, he said, was tantamount to saying they do not care if the country goes to the dogs.

The president told his audience the BDP was most unhappy at the low turnout at the recent by-elections and asked everyone who was expected to vote at any election to make a good effort to do so. Dr Masire said the opposition Botswana National Front [BNF] utterances that unless the next elections were monitored by the UN ... [left incomplete] showed clearly their total disregard for the institutions and the laws of the country.

This year BDP has invited the ruling party in Angola, the MPLA, for the anniversary. Two opposition parties, the BPP [Botswana People's Party] and the BNF, are also holding their annual congresses in Francistown and Serowe this weekend.

Urges High Voter Turnout

MB181450 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 18 Jul 83

[Text] At the 20th congress of the ruling Botswana Democratic Party, BDP, the chairman of the party, President Masire, has also warned members to play an increasing role in the running of the party, otherwise the very freedom of that country (?to make changes will may be more difficult.)

Dr Masire said BDP members have heard how democracy is a dynamic progress, adding that those who want to maintain it as a political and social system should be prepared to work hard to [word indistinct] it. The president warned the congress not to complain about their ability to win their next elections, but instead should work hard as always towards this goal to ensure a good turnout. He said this would also ensure that the message about BDP's intentions in the (?second) development in the country in the next 5 years (?pleased) every Botswana.

Dr Masire informed the congress that one area in which every adult Botswana could demonstrate his or her determination to assist in the preservation of our democracy was at elections.

LESOTHO

Government Demands RSA Release LPF Members

MB181230 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 17 Jul 83

[Text] Lesotho has demanded the immediate release of Private (Maselela) from the custody of the South African authorities. In a message from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Lesotho to the Department of Foreign Affairs of South Africa, Lesotho has said:

Privates (Maselela) and (Ramolefi) of the Lesotho Paramilitary Force [LPF] were on normal border patrol duty at the boundary between Lesotho and South Africa at (Montsa) on Monday, 11 July. When they were within sight of a South African border patrol they were invited for a chat by the South African patrol. This is a regular practice by both sides on patrol, particularly in that area. Upon reaching the South African patrol, admittedly in South African territory, the two Lesotho privates were asked who they were, and upon identifying themselves as LPF members on border patrol, were asked whether they possessed any arms.

(Maselela) admitted possessing a firearm and showed it to the South African border patrol in good faith. The South African police them attempted to forcefully seize the firearm from (Maselela's) possession. During the ensuing struggle, Private (Ramolefi) found a chance to run away.

In the light of the foregoing, it is difficult to understand the basis of South Africa's protest, as the border patrols on both sides are always armed, and both sides always exchange information and help each other in case one side inadvertently strays into another's territory. South Africa may wish to recall the case of SADF members who have strayed into Lesotho between Khotjoane and Oxbou, and were subsequently encountered by members of the LPF, and upon having identified their bonafides, the Lesotho Government allowed their immediate release, together with their arms, as well as being the assistance of redirection.

In the case under reference, it is the Lesotho Government which should protest the treatment of Private (Maselela), as well as the handling of his case. In the light of the foregoing, Lesotho demands the immediate release of Private (Maselela). Regarding Detective Warrant Officer (Sello), the ministry understands that South Africa has made a legal petition to the Lesotho High Court, thus placing the matter sub judice, and therefore out of foreign sphere of operation. The foregoing argument also precludes any investigation by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the alleged maltreatment of Detective Warrant Officer (Sello) and other related matters. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs would be grateful to know whether South Africa has withdrawn its application so as to enable it to assist in the matter.

The ministry, however, wishes to assure the Department of Foreign Affairs and Information of the Republic of South Africa that the Lesotho police authorities exercised the normal universally accepted standards of treatment of detained persons. Relating to the penultimate paragraph, vis a vis, the allegation of the presence of ANC elements in Lesotho, as well as the threat they pose to peasants and property in the Republic of South Africa, Lesotho fails to understand how this allegation could lead to South Africa's summary application of stricter border control measures, which in practical application in the past have meant an economic embargo on Lesotho, especially in the light of Lesotho's request for talks contained in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' Telex 257 of 15 July 1983. Lesotho has no choice but to interpret South Africa's further reference to this issue as a smokescreen to justify its unwillingness to hold talks and to replace them with an economic and arms blockade as well as cross-border incursions.

Lesotho wishes to remind the Republic of South Africa that in its Telex No 257 of 15 July 1983, suggesting the talks, the following agenda had been proposed by Lesotho: border incursions into Lesotho; non-release of arms at South African ports destined for Lesotho; and other matters of security interest to both Lesotho and the Republic of South Africa. Lesotho had also requested that South Africa may wish to add to the list of topics of common interest prior to the meeting. Lesotho had also suggested that she was willing to meet the Republic of South Africa at a date and venue to be decided by the Republic of South Africa. Lesotho still stands by the contents of the telex under reference and the sentiments therein expressed, and hopes that the Republic of South Africa would in the interim exercise restraint in Lesotho-South African relations.

LLA Said To Be Run From Inside Lesotho

MB151340 Johannesburg Rand Daily Mail in English 13 Jul 83 p 4

[By Patrick Laurence]

[Text] The leader of the underground Lesotho Liberation Army [LLA], Mr Ntsu Mokhehle, is directing the guerrilla war against the regime of the Lesotho prime minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, from inside Lesotho, according to the LLA.

A long statement sent out under what appears to be Mr Mokhehle's authentic signature says the elusive LLA leader is in the "valleys of the Lesotho mountains and not in South Africa or in Botswana." Mr Mokhehle fled Lesotho in 1974 and has moved around extensively since, living at different times in Zambia, Botswana and — his opponents allege — in South Africa. He was last interviewed face-to-face by the *Rand Daily Mail* in Botswana late in 1979.

The statement strongly repudiates a report published in the *Rand Daily Mail* that recent LLA attacks in Lesotho were launched from South Africa and Transkei. The report was based on an interview with Mr Joseph Mokone, who identified himself as an LLA man and who seemed to have a detailed knowledge of the LLA. But, according to the LLA statement, Mr Mokone and the men who he said led the LLA attacks have been thrown out of the LLA. "Joseph Mokone, Molefi Nteso and Rakuoane have been expelled from the LLA by me for indiscipline and subversion within the LLA," the statement says.

The statement repudiates reports broadcast by Radio Lesotho and endorsed by Mr Mokone that recent LLA attacks in Lesotho were made by roving bands of between 100 and 200 strong.

The statement also accused the *Mail* of down-playing LLA attacks and of being party to a conspiracy to "vilify, blackmail and subvert the LLA, its supreme commander and its good work." The *Mail*, however, has repeatedly been attacked by Chief Jonathan's aides for allegedly boosting the LLA, with a recent *Mail* article on Chief Jonathan's invitation to communist countries to open embassies in Lesotho being singled out for attack by Radio Lesotho.

MOZAMBIQUE

Additional Coverage of Ceausescu Visit

Ceausescu, Machel Banquet Remarks

MB190958 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0430 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] As he continues his official and friendly visit to Mozambique, the secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, is scheduled to tour several economic installations.

This distinguished guest was feted yesterday at a state banquet given by Field Marshal Samora Machel, president of the Frelimo Party and the People's Republic of Mozambique.

During the banquet, Field Marshal Samora Machel pointed out that the treaty of friendship and cooperation signed between Mozambique and Romania in 1979 constituted an important base for strengthening bilateral relations. The supreme leader of the Mozambique revolution expressed gratitude to the Romanian people for their assistance: yesterday, during the armed struggle for national liberation, and today, in the building of a socialist society in Mozambique.

He added that Romanian assistance to Mozambique was an important contribution to the effort to carry out the decisions of the fourth Frelimo Party congress, particularly in the fight against hunger. Elsewhere in his speech, President Samora Machel denounced the acts of aggression carried out by the Pretoria regime and reaffirmed the fighting readiness of the people of Mozambique in defense of their fatherland.

In turn, the Romanian leader, Nicolae Ceausescu, said that a number of areas existed, particularly in the economic field, where the two countries could undertake cooperative projects. He condemned the Pretoria regime's aggression against Mozambique, and expressed Romanian solidarity with our country. The Romanian president spoke in favor of an immediate application of Resolution 435 on the independence of Namibia, and defended the demilitarization of the Indian Ocean. He also spoke in favor of the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon and all territories which they have been occupying since 1967.

Talks also began yesterday between the Mozambique and Romanian delegations, which were headed by the leader of each country. At the talks, Field Marshal Samora Machel emphasized that the visit by the Romanian leader was being made during an important period in our country's internal life — at the time when our forces are being revitalized.

The Mozambique leader also pointed out that major changes and convulsions were taking place in the political, economic, and social sectors, not only in southern Africa, but throughout the entire world as well. This is a result of the contradictions between the forces of imperialism, oppression, colonialism, racism, and apartheid on one hand, and the peoples who fight for peace, liberty, and socialism on the other.

The Romanian leader emphasized that his visit was aimed at strengthening the relations of friendship and cooperation between his country and Mozambique, ties which date back to the time of the armed struggle for national liberation.

More on Banquet Remarks

MB191332 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] President Samora Machel has said that cooperation between Mozambique and Romania is exemplary and an important weapon in implementing the Frelimo fourth congress decisions. Speaking at a banquet yesterday for Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu, President Samora said that Romania plays an important role in the fight against hunger, illiteracy, and underdevelopment.

In response, President Ceausescu said that his visit will help promote further mutually advantageous development and cooperation between Mozambique and Romania. He condemned South African aggression against Mozambique and expressed Romania's unconditional support to the people of Namibia under the leadership of SWAPO and the South African people under the ANC's leadership.

Today, Mr Ceausescu laid a wreath of flowers at the Heroes Monument in Maputo and is scheduled to visit the port area and the heavy industry complex.

Machel, Ceausescu Visit Enterprise

MB191256 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] In Maputo this morning, Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu, accompanied by President Samora Machel, visited the (Maquinag) enterprise. At (Maquinag), a firm specializing in furniture, metal vehicle bodies, and the assembly and maintenance of elevators, the two leaders were briefed on the work done there by the general director of the enterprise. During the visit, the (Maquinag) workers presented a desk made of (jambir) wood, three chairs, and a socialist emulation medal to the Romanian president as a remembrance of his visit to Mozambique. The Romanian head of state thanked the workers for the gesture and invited them to visit the Socialist Republic of Romania. The (Maquinag) workers also presented a metal desk to President Samora Machel.

Ceausescu Tours Maputo

MB191441 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1400 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu's tour of the Maputo railway and harbor complex with President Samora Machel lasted until early this afternoon. At the complex, the secretary general of the Communist Party of Romania visited the steel terminal and the workshops of the Southern Mozambique Railroad, where he met with thousands of workers. During the meeting, Nicolae Ceausescu conveyed warm greetings from the Romanian working class to its Mozambique counterpart, and reaffirmed his country's desire to continue to cooperate actively in the building of socialism in Mozambique. The railway and harbor workers offered a model and a locomotive [as heard] to the distinguished visitor.

4 'Cooperation Documents' Signed

MB200752 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0430 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] The documents we have just signed are a result of the deep understanding which exists between the Frelimo Party and the

Romanian Communist Party. This is what President Samora Machel said after the signing of four cooperation documents between Mozambique and Romania. The Mozambique head of state pointed out that the signing of the documents was proof that the official and friendly visit of the secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party and president of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, in progress since last Monday, has been a success.

At a ceremony held in Maputo yesterday, Samora Machel, president of the Frelimo Party and of the People's Republic of Mozambique, and Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party and president of Romania, signed a joint communique. The foreign ministers of Mozambique and Romania signed a cooperation agreement between the Frelimo Party and the Romanian Communist Party, as well as a cooperation protocol between the two parties. In turn, our country's finance minister and the Romanian minister of foreign trade and cooperation signed a program for economic cooperation and trade.

Speaking at the occasion, the secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party expressed his deep satisfaction at the signing of the four documents which demonstrate the success of his visit to our country. The president of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, also said that with the signing of the documents, foundations had been laid for a bilateral cooperation between the two peoples and countries.

The secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, ends his official and friendly visit to the People's Republic of Mozambique today.

Romanian Media Coverage

For Bucharest media coverage of the visit to Mozambique by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu, see the Romania section of the 19 July Eastern Europe *Daily Report* and subsequent issues.

Mozambique-Tanzania Communique Reported

MB191424 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] Mozambique and Tanzania have agreed to set up a new subcommission on technical cooperation. In a final communique at the end of a week-long meeting of the Mozambique-Tanzania joint commission, the two countries said that the new subcommission would explore the full potential of its technical cooperation.

The joint commission also adopted a program of action for the coming year. The two sides expressed satisfaction at the new program, which provides a real basis for further advances in the various areas of cooperation, particularly trade, transport and communications, and agriculture.

The next session of the joint commission will be held early in 1984.

More on Joint Communique

MB200817 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 9 Jul 83

[Text] The eighth session of the Mozambique-Tanzania Joint Cooperation Commission, which began in Maputo on 13 June, ended late this morning. A number of documents discussed during the eighth meeting were approved at the closing session. They include a report on the program of action for 1983-1984 and the final communique.

In the final communique, Mozambique and Tanzania both underlined the cooperative achievements made in the fields of banking, health, finance, and trade. The communique condemned the South African racist regime and its destabilizing maneuvers in the region. The document also hailed the holding of the first congress of the Chama Cha Mapinduze last year and the holding of the fourth congress of the Frelimo Party this year.

The success of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference [SADCC] meeting was described by those who participated in the eighth session of the joint commission as a victory in the struggle against economic dependence in this region of southern Africa. After reviewing the implementation of the program of action drawn up by the seventh session, held last year in Dar es Salaam, the meeting noted that there have been positive results and advances, and pointed out that it was now necessary to combine efforts to continue this same favorable rhythm.

Speaking at the closing session, Pascoal Mocumbi, our country's health minister and the head of the Mozambique delegation at the Mozambique-Tanzania Joint Commission, had the following to say regarding the session:

[Begin recording] Our meeting, which was held immediately after the fourth SADCC summit, has contributed to the implementation of the decisions made by that important meeting. The program of action which we have just approved has strengthened and developed our bilateral cooperation and ensured a greater complementarity between the economies of our two states. This is yet another contribution by our two peoples to the struggle for the economic liberation of the countries of our region and of Africa in general. [end recording]

In turn, Kighoma Malima, the Tanzanian minister of economic affairs and planning and the head of his country's delegation to the talks, said that he was convinced that [remainder indistinct].

Bank Governor Wants Improved Ties With RSA

MB181138 Johannesburg Rand Daily Mail in English 18 Jul 83 p 1

[By Benjamin Porgund]

[Text] Mozambique wants to improve economic and commercial relations with South Africa, says Mr Prakash Ratilal, the Governor of the Bank of Mozambique.

Mr Ratilal, who is a leading member of the Frelimo government, said this during an interview in Maputo. He repeatedly stressed: "We want to develop cooperation. We want peace."

In an apparent effort to halt the decline in relations between the two countries, he urged the start of discussions about "everything that can give profit to each other."

Mr Ratilal's comments took in two key issues: He repeated denials made by other Mozambique Government spokesmen that the African National Congress has any military bases in Mozambique. "All Western ambassadors can confirm this," he said.

Referring to the Mozambique National Resistance Movement, which is waging an insurgent war, he said "there is no doubt the MNR is South African." The MNR had destroyed about 1,000 shops in rural areas he said, plus bridges, crops, houses, oil tanks, railways and roads.

Mr Ratilal noted that South Africa and Mozambique share a 500 km border and already have relations: The port of Maputo serves South Africa imports and exports, Mozambique miners work in South Africa, and energy from the Cabora Bassa hydroelectric scheme is available to South Africa. "Why not value what is positive, instead of going around and causing us trouble?" Mozambique wants to see "everything that is feasible — whenever there are mutual advantages we are interested. "But this is not possible with the attacks on us. Why don't we rather speak?"

Evacuation of 'Unproductive' To Continue

MB191248 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] The minister of the interior, who is also in charge of the Central Operative Command for Operation Production, Armando Guebuza, yesterday urged all cadres connected with this process to continue the offensive with a view to evacuating all unproductive people from the cities.

Conducting a general review of Operation Production, Armando Guebuza emphasized that we must examine our mistakes from the point of view of leftist criticism and not from the viewpoint of biased and partial rightist criticism. The right voices its criticism to prevent Operation Production from continuing. The minister of the interior added that this is why the right exaggerates the shortcomings and mistakes that we might have made, errors which we, as a matter of fact, are the first to detect, criticize, and correct. Accordingly, Armando Guebuza said that we would never lose sight of our day-to-day achievements.

SOUTH AFRICA

Police Commissioner on Tighter Border Control

MB181800 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 18 Jul 83

[Text] The commissioner of police, General Coetzee, says the presence of ANC and other hostile elements in Lesotho are a threat to people and property in South Africa, and action against South Africa should be prevented. Gen Coetzee was commenting on a statement by the minister of foreign affairs and information, Mr Pik Botha, that it had become necessary to intensify control measures at the border between the two countries. Gen Coetzee said the extent of the measures already introduced and those still to be introduced could not be disclosed at this stage. He gave assurances, however, that the measures would cause the least possible inconvenience to border traffic. Gen Coetzee said attempts to bring about closer cooperation between the security services of the two countries, as envisaged after recent talks, had failed.

Soweto Police Confirm Arrest of Four Students

MB191341 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1300 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] Soweto police have confirmed the arrest of four students after an outbreak of violence in the township. Major (Othanian Mazibuko) says the four would be charged soon. The four were arrested after more than 40 schoolchildren armed with an assortment of weapons had set fire to a car belonging to a shebeen owner. Four people were injured in the violence.

Police Arrest Five Azaso Executive Members

MB191345 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1300 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] Five Executive members of the Azanian Students Organization [Azaso] have been arrested. The president of Azaso, (Mkabelo Langane), says the five were arrested during demolitions at Chicken Farm in Kliptown, near Johannesburg:

[Begin recording] At about 1200 yesterday, five of the National Executive members — who, incidentally, are those who were present when West Rand Administration Board was dismantling the tents — were arrested by the security branch of Protea police station, who also confiscated their car. Now we realize that this racist system wants to frustrate us right from our inception as Azaso. We are just 2 weeks old now, and already the police have been out to harass all members in their vain attempt to destroy the Azanian students movement, and so attempt another blow at black consciousness. [end recording]

Azaso President (Mkabelo Langane) says the five are national organizer (Pule Monama); vice chair of the interim committee (Kenneth Masine); treasurer (Munthla Tlatla); (Gopal Naidoo), who is the publicity director; and the national secretary, (Jake Hlapolosa). Police have apparently searched the home of (Pule Monama), and some documents have been seized.

Conservative Leader Addresses Afrikaans Students

MB150730 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 15 Jul 83

[Text] The leader of the Conservative Party, Dr Treurnicht, says the forcing together of heterogeneous groups amounts to tyranny. Speaking at the closing function of the Afrikaanse Studentebond Congress [ASB] in Pretoria, he said it was the right of every

nation to mobilize and protect its own social, educational, and political organizations. Without that right there could not even be any talk of the freedom of a people. It was moreover a well-known fact that different race groups who cherish their own freedom and political power could not live forever under a single authority.

Delegates attending the congress have adopted a resolution stressing the need for security legislation. The resolution adds, however, that such legislation should be made to apply only to those who pose a threat to state security through unrest and violence or who possess information that could endanger state security. Those who merely hold certain convictions in this regard should be excluded. The ASB says the applicability of security legislation should be constantly re-evaluated and revised if necessary.

In another resolution, the necessity of detention orders under certain conditions within the framework of national security is accepted. Nevertheless, the government is urged to give detainees the opportunity to appeal to a sovereign judicial bench.

In a motion dealing with influx control, the congress rejects all control measures based on skin color. It feels that influx control should be determined solely by the availability of employment and housing. The government is requested to investigate what are termed the degrading practices surrounding influx control and the pass laws.

Maputo Radio Interviews ANC's Oliver Tambo

MB181335 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 17 Jul 83

[Interview with ANC President Oliver Tambo by correspondent Michael Wolford on Radio Maputo's "Close-Up" program while Tambo was in Maputo for 11 July Southern African Development Coordination Conference summit — recorded]

[Excerpts] [Wolford] In the past decade we have seen the liberation of Mozambique and Angola, and more recently Zimbabwe. What shape will the liberation of South Africa take?

[Tambo] Well, that is not such an easy question, because one would have to define the kind of forces that are going to be thrown up by the advancing struggle, and these are not easily capable of prediction. But I think there is one common feature. The people of Mozambique, Angola, Zimbabwe, Namibia, and everywhere are all inspired by the one firm unalterable conviction that the struggle in pursuit of a just cause must and will succeed, but not without sacrifice, and given the willingness, the readiness, to make that sacrifice and to use any weapon of struggle at the disposal of the fighting forces, then victory is certain.

In the South African case, we are fighting a regime that is colonialist. Political power was transferred by a colonial metropole to a local settler community. So we are fighting a regime that is maintaining, keeping, us in a status of the colonized.

To that extent, our struggle is a national liberation struggle like all others against colonialism, whether it is fascist, racist, fascist, — therefore capable of extreme acts of brutality. It must be expected and relied upon to destroy in its defense. [sentence as heard] It is racist and will appeal to race sentiment, which have been the source of its political strength and its social base. It is racist and is imperialist, as to its ambitions and visions of conquering, reconquering Africa, and, therefore, in this conflict, the conflict, the struggle for South Africa, this regime can be expected to cross the borders of our own country and wage war on the neighboring countries and even beyond.

These are all possible. So one can say that the struggle in South Africa has all the possibilities of developing into a whole regional conflict, which, in turn, could transform itself and assume international dimensions. All these are possible. In that situation, we are guided by the conviction that the people of South Africa, in South Africa, have got the will and the capacity to destroy that regime, let me say ultimately, as they are willing to make the sacrifices which the situation demands.

But generally, in general terms, the situation in South Africa is likely to develop and embroil the people of southern Africa as a whole. We need to be fit for this. It is part of our historical reality, we as nations in this region which won our independence in spite of the resistance of the South African regime. But it is there as a reality, and it is going to seek to defend itself and use every method at its disposal. That is why the African National Congress attaches extreme importance to international solidarity and to the isolation of that regime so that the world can take its positions firmly in support of not only the people of South Africa, but the people of southern Africa in the struggle to demolish the apartheid system.

[Wolford] And finally, sir, this program will be heard in South Africa. Can we have some particular advice that will be of interest to our many listeners in that country?

[Tambo] Recently, we had here in Maputo a summit conference of the member states of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference [SADCC]. It is an economic grouping of states and nations, which was brought into being by their refusal to be subjected to the domination of the South African economy and, certainly, the apartheid economy. When I listened to the problems confronting the member states of this region, most of which and most serious of which, was traced to the nature of the apartheid system and the way it manifests itself in its relations with independent states, I could not escape the feeling that we in South Africa have a very important historical duty to perform, that these peoples of this region, who struggled for centuries and ultimately succeeded in winning their independence, are now prevented from taking advantage of that independence from developing, from growing, from advancing by one single factor — the fact that in South Africa there exists the apartheid regime. Remove that regime and new horizons emerge not only for us in South Africa, but for millions of other people whose future is all tied up now with the fact that we have not liberated ourselves. I think that this guilt must guide our thinking, our actions, and our activities. We are holding up progress, development, a great future in a region that has tremendous potential. We are preventing the development of that region with each day that we keep the apartheid system, the apartheid regime, in our midst.

Therefore, I take this opportunity to appeal to my people, black and white. The apartheid regime must be removed. No one will do that but ourselves. Therefore, we must organize as workers, as intellectuals, as the youth, as women, as the discarded in the bantustans, dispossessed, those who have become the refuse of the South African economic system, and our armed cadres must move into determined action and strike where it hurts most, more strikes where it is most destructive. We must fight the fight of southern Africa, the fight of humanity.

SWAZILAND

Parliament To Disband for October Elections

MB181420 Mbabane The Times of Swaziland in English 18 Jul 83 pp 1

[By James Dlamini]

[Text] The present Parliament of Swaziland will be disbanded next month — in the latest development as the October general elections draw closer. Parliament is scheduled to meet for the last time on August 18, according to an authoritative source. The source said the two Houses will meet separately to wind up last business before a joint session of both the Senate and the House of Assembly is held.

During the joint session the president of the Senate, Mr Elias Hlophe, will be chairman of the session.

Prime Minister Prince Bhekimpi is expected move a motion that Parliament be dissolved as a prelude to the general elections, which have now been confirmed to be held in October. The exact date has not yet been established. The House will then vote as is procedural, and it will be dissolved formally until a new Parliament is elected.

Before the joint session, there are some bills on the agenda and will be debated. [sentence as published] The most important bill to be debated will be one seeking to establish a national housing board. A national housing policy is also on the cards to be announced soon. The board, according to our source, will be under the Ministry of Works, Power and Communications. The ministry has already drawn up a draft bill which will be presented to the prime minster before it goes to Parliament to be debated.

The previous national housing body was under the then Ministry of Local Administration, now Home Affairs, which was disbanded after it proved to be a total failure. It was a financial parasite to other ministries and an embarrassment to the government.

It could not be established as to which ministries the other bills come from. The speaker of the House of Assembly, Mr Jetro Mamba, has confirmed that Parliament will meet and debate a few bills and then dissolve itself next month. "It will be a busy session," he said. It is expected to be a lively session as MP's are bound to try and explain their five years in Parliament before they go home to write their memos.

This Parliament was elected in October 1980 under the premiership of the late General Maphevu Dlamini. The House was chosen in a test election under the new Tinkhundla constitutional system, which has since been consolidated.

How they are elected:

There are 40 electoral districts or constitu cies. Each electoral district nominates four members in a headcount to the electoral college. Eventually two people from each of the 40 districts pass by majority votes to the college. The college ends up with 80 people, who are then charged with the responsiblity of electing Parliament. After the 80-man college has been chosen, they are required to meet at Parliament House after a brief orientation session with the head of state. They spend a week in Parliament House in total seclusion. They are not allowed to meet outsiders — in an effort to avoid them being influenced in their choice. They have to be guided by their conscience and other considerations, but independent from any influences from campaigners or interested parties. During that week, they hold debating sessions. Each member nominates a name. He is challenged and has to defend his nominee, similar to when a Cabinet minister defends a bill in Parliament. After the debate, a vote by secret ballot is held. A nominee's name may be thrown out during this session. The unwritten contribution does not bind members to the college to elect people from any particular constituency. [sentence as published]

The college elects a total of 40 MP's. The queen regent will chose another 10 MP's — the final total is 50. From these 50, the prime minister, Cabinet and assistant ministers are chosen by the head of state. The speaker of the House of Assembly and the president of the Senate are also chosen from amongst the 50 MP's. It is a strict requirement that the prime minister and his Cabinet be MP's either nominated by the head of state or elected by the college of the House.

These are the second general elections to be held under the new system. The new system replaced the Westminister Constitution, which was modelled by the British colonial regime before they left at independence in 1968. King Sobhuza II abolished it and disbanded Parliament, banned political parties including the ruling Imbokodvo National Movement and assumed absolute power. He ruled with a Council of Ministers.

Opposition Ngwane National Liberatory Congress Party leader, Dr Ambrose Zwane, served several terms of political detentions without trial during this term until he escaped to Tanzania where he was on self-imposed exile. He returned under royal clemency and is now living in political wilderness in his home at Mbuleni, Matsapa. He met the prime minister early this month. During this meeting he made clear his critical political views. After the meeting he called in *The Times of Swaziland* offices and had a meeting with the editor in his office.

After abolishing the Westminister Constitution, the king appointed the Royal Constitutional Commission chaired by Justice Minister Dr Polycarp Dlamini. The commission visited several countries in Africa and Europe before it made suggestions to the Ngwenyama. The new Tinkundla system was finally put to a successful test in 1978 when the new government was chosen.

ZAMBIA

Military Official Says RSA 'Planning To Attack'

AB190941 Paris AFP in English 0941 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] Lusaka, July 19 (AFP) — A top Zambian Army officer says South Africa is planning to attack this country as part of military operations against black states it accuses of harboring guerrillas fighting the Pretoria regime.

Brigadier Martin Mulopa, speaking yesterday at an Army athletics meeting in the north-central city of Mufulira, said security forces and the Zambian public must be "extremely vigilant because desperate South Africa is about to attack Zambia on the pretext of pursuing nationalist freedom fighters."

The African National Congress (ANC), the anti-apartheid organization banned in South Africa, has its headquarters in Lusaka, but denies that any of its [word indistinct] are based in Zambia.

In the past seven months, Pretoria's armed forces have attacked alleged ANC targets in Lesotho and Mozambique, and have warned Zimbabwe and Botswana against giving transit or other facilities to ANC insurgents.

After the South African air raid in May on Matola, a suburb of the Mozambican capital Maputo, the Zambian media warned of the possibility that Zambia might be next.

Officials of the United Nations Institute for Namibia, which trains Namibian black nationalists in academic and career skills at three campuses in Lusaka, stressed at the time that the institute had no military role and that South Africa should leave it alone.

New Cabinet Post for Suspended Minister

MB191853 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] President Kaunda has lifted the suspension of the minister of power, transport, and communication, Mr Rajah Kunda, and appointed him minister of higher education. Mr Kunda, who was seated in Parliament this morning, confirmed that he had received his letter of appointment as minister of higher education from the president. Prime Minister Nalumino Mundia also confirmed the appointment of Mr Kunda, who was suspended for his alleged part in the (Kanyama) Disaster Fund, of which he has since been acquitted by a Lusaka magistrate. The post of minister of higher education has been vacant since the recent death of Mr Roger Sakuhuka, who held the post.

Kaunda Announces Date for Party Conference

MB180818 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 17 Jul 83

[Excerpts] President Kaunda has announced that the United National Independence Party general conference will begin at Mulungushi Rock near Kabwe on Monday, 22 August. The president and members of the Central Committee are elected during this conference.

Dr Kaunda announced the date yesterday when he addressed the Eastern Province party conference in Lundazi. The president urged Zambians to ensure maximum unity as the nation approaches the general elections, and warned that the country's enemies could take advantage of any disturbance that arose during the election campaigns. He also warned the Zambian youth against taking the fruits of independence for granted. He said the youth could easily lapse in their contribution to national development because they did not suffer during the independence struggle. Dr Kaunda said colonial experience had caused much suffering to the Zambian people, and urged the youth to appreciate what had been gained for them through independence.

He declared that Zambia is determined to foster political, economic, and social democracy. He also said the party and its government will continue fostering the principles of justice and fair play in all areas of Zambian life against whatever odds. The president stressed that true democracy can only be achieved by taking power to the people.

ZIMBABWE

Muzorewa Says Government Aided Attack on Church

AB141245 Paris AFP in English 1210 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Excerpts] Harare, Jul 14 (AFP) — Former Prime Minister Bishop Abel Muzorewa charged today that members of Zimbabwe's ruling ZANU party had attacked a church of his denomination with government support and accused ZANU of systematically suppressing religious worship.

The bishop's charges came three months after serious friction had arisen between the Roman Catholic Church and Prime Minister Robert Mugabe over the Catholic bishops' charges that the Army was massacring innocent civilians in the hunt for rebel guerrillas in southwestern Zimbabwe.

The local press had reported on Monday that the church at Hunyani, in the sprawling all-black township of Chitungwiza just south of Harare, was stoned by a group of people but did not identify them as supporters of ZANU, which is very well implanted in the working class "satellite city" of the capital.

At today's press conference, Bishop Muzorewa said a congregation of about 1,000 blacks including himself had gathered on Sunday for the dedication of the just-built church. After the service, he said, a man on a government-registered motorbike circled the fenced premises several times in what appeared to be a signal for several hundred people to assemble and stone the building and parked cars. The bishop estimated damage to the church alone at between 5,000 and 7,000 Zimbabwe dollars.

The attackers dispersed when a parishioner pulled a pistol and fired several shots in the air. Bishop Muzorewa said the man was licensed to carry a gun and had been released by police after questioning.

"We have since been informed that more than six officials of ZANU together with the cycle man used government property and money" to organize the stoning, the bishop said. He called the incident a "definite illustration of suppression of freedom of speech, freedom of assembly... and freedom of worship, which is growing worse day by day in this country." Answering questions, Bishop Muzorewa listed several incidents in other parts of Zimbabwe involving his and other churches which he said showed a "subtle policy" of the ruling party to discourage Christian worship.

Official government policy is that all religions are free to carry out their activities in Zimbabwe as long as they conform to the new socialist order, place loyalty to the Harare government above fidelity to outside powers where their headquarters may be, and contribute to development projects.

Nkomo Son-in-Law Released From Detention

MB190719 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0810 GMT 18 Jul 83

[Text] Bulawayo, July 18, SAPA — The son-in-law of the self-exiled ZAPU leader, Mr Joshua Nkomo, has been released from detention. Mr John Ndlovu, husband of Mr Nkomo's daughter, Thandiwe, was released on the weekend. [passage indistinct]